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The concentration of the troops of the U.S. Army on the Texas border has given an impetus, one may imagine, to the study of logistics, or the art of moving armies. The rapidity with which a nation thoroughly prepared for war will be able to put her forces in the field in future wars is shown by a comparison between the Federal armies in the American Civil War and those of the victors in the Prussian-Austrian and the Franco-Prussian Wars. The U.S. Army in October, 1861, numbered 250,000 men; on May 1, 1865, it comprised 1,034,000, having in three and a half years increased by 784,000 men. On May 3, 1866, the Prussian army strength in the field was 210,000 and within six weeks this was raised to 600,000, of whom 230,000 were in the field at Sadowa on July 3. On July 14, 1870, the armies of the states now comprised in the German empire numbered 382,568. In two weeks 440,000 were concentrated on the Rhine, and by August 15, or in one month, there were 1,183,389 men under arms, of whom 650,000 were at the front. Nor was this the limit of their expansion, for in February and March, 1871, their average total strength was 1,350,587. These figures we take from an article in the current M.S. Institution Journal by the late Major William C. Bartlett, U.S.A. The logistics involved in the handling of such numbers of soldiers are not generally understood. When General McClellan marched from the vicinity of Washington to attack the Confederates he was censured by the Cabinet for moving by five different roads and replied that had he marched the entire army (about 100,000 men) by one road the column, with its trains, would have extended about fifty miles. Naturally railway transportation is the chief factor in present-day mobilization. In 1870 the Germans transported 280,000 men an average distance of 300 miles in eight days, using six double-track lines, and General Hooker's corps, 23,000 men, with all its baggage, was transported from the Rapidan to Stephenson, Ala., a distance of 1,192 miles, over single-track roads in seven days. The provisioning of a huge army is a task of a magnitude scarcely grasped by the ordinary mind. In the beginning of September, 1870, the one German army of 150,000 men investing Paris required 400 tons of food a day. The importance of the smallest detail of army equipment is shown by the fact that 42,000 Germans, or 1,257 more than the total loss from wounds and sickness, were sent to the hospitals with sore feet, caused by inferior shoes. Wellington had clear views on shoes, his theory being: "The first requisite of a soldier is a good pair of shoes, the second a spare pair of shoes, and the third an extra pair of shoes." The figures given in this posthumous paper give a faint idea of the vastness of the problems of military preparedness for a first-class power and the necessity of working out these problems in time of peace as far as possible to be ready for the hour of conflict.

Just at the time that the war portfolio in the Cabinet of President Taft is undergoing a change with the retirement of Secretary Dickinson and the appointment of the Hon. H. L. Stimson, the United Service Gazette of London makes an appeal in behalf of a permanent Secretary for War, so that there may be continuity and consistency in the military policy of Great Britain, with the least possible interference with the improvement of the army from political sources. The Gazette has been browsing around among the newspapers of sixty and seventy years ago, and finds that the wisecracks and the reformers were busy then, as now, in holding up the army as an apology for a defensive force and pointing out all sorts of defects in the organization. The

fact that this kind of depreciation has been going on since leads our British contemporary to believe "that it will be impossible to get all classes of the community to think in unison on the question of military service." Because the voluntary system of service in the English army is not what it ought to be, is not perfect any more than other human institutions are perfect, every would-be reformer would tear down the whole military edifice. It is in protest against such vandalism and to make it innocuous that the Gazette makes this plea for permanency in the War Office: "The country has always possessed the basis of an excellent organization, and the paralysis of clear thought on military matters is the only factor that needs eradication. To give birth to the new ideas, which would follow, we can conceive of no better expedient than to make the office of Secretary of State for War a permanent one, so that the occupant of the post may be outside the influence of party politics when dealing with questions of empire defense. The present Secretary of State for War, if he would accept the responsibility, has proved himself eminently fitted for the post, while he undoubtedly commands the respect which the first holder of such an office would need to ensure its stability. Lord Haldane possesses a remarkable intuition for selecting the best technical advisers the country can produce, and he would, we feel certain, undertake that national military needs were kept clearly presented to the public mind in such a manner as would enable the true conditions of the military problem to be grasped by all sections of the community. Everyone is agreed that a civilian War Minister is best for the country and for the service, because he is able to bring an unprejudiced mind to bear on the questions pertaining to his department, and thus counteract the evils that are likely to grow out of a system controlled solely by military opinion, because it could not always be of an unbiased nature."

In any country where the tenure of cabinet ministers depends upon popular elections it will always be difficult to give permanency to any portfolio holder. To hold a president or premier responsible for the success of his administration and refuse him complete liberty of appointment of heads of the great national departments would be too glaring an inconsistency to permit such a check to be placed upon reformers who are prone to begin their terms of office in the belief that "a new broom sweeps clean." The right to permanency in its minister could no more be claimed by the War Office than by the Navy Department, the Admiralty, the Post-office, the Board of Education, the Board of Trade or any other of the departments whose heads go to make up the ministry. In the United States of late years the Navy, even more than the Army, has suffered from frequent changes in Secretaries, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has more than once called attention to the mischief wrought by this brevity of tenure. It is interesting to reflect that in one of the most important alterations in the organization of the Navy—that which is now in process of development—much of the opposition has come from the belief of many well qualified to express an opinion that, while the new organization is doubtless for the best, it would have been better if the immediately preceding Secretary had had time to work out his plans to some degree of definiteness, and that, in so important a matter, the situation resembled that predicament from which Lincoln always shrunk, namely, that of swapping horses while crossing a stream.

Lieut. Comdr. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., gives us an idea which we submit to the considerate attention of papers which are wasting reams of paper annually in calling attention to "plots" on the part of "those peculiarly interested in war" to precipitate a war between this country and some foreign Power. Now it is Japan that these plotters are egging on, now it is Germany, and doubtless in time the gamut of the nations will be run. Commander Cotten tells us in a paper in the Naval Institute Proceedings of the charge made in China that "frequently during a particularly healthful season in a city the Coffin Guild will have rats infected with bubonic plague introduced to stimulate their business." (The italics are Mr. Cotten's, not ours.) Now, if this charge is true, the papers we refer to have a splendid opportunity to pursue their inquisitorial bent by ascertaining how far the coffin makers of China are endangering health in other countries by starting the plague in their own country for the purposes of revenue. We should expect our contemporaries to reject as absurd this charge against the Chinese undertakers, had they not in their columns repeatedly shown that they believed in a still more ridiculous accusation, namely, that manufacturers of war material are forever trying to foment strife among nations in the hope of bringing on a war in which their rifles and ammunition would be in demand.

Discouraging upon the subject of "Geographical Gravitation," the London Times says: "Herein, undoubtedly, lies a distinguishing feature of the twentieth century zeitgeist, that while all the elemental and predatory instincts of humanity continue, as inevitably as of old, to work themselves out to their appointed ends, while the nations exhaust themselves with unprecedented preparations for war, the world is full of professions and prophecies of peace, or arbitration treaties, Hague conferences and schemes of universal altruism. The aspirations of the Argentine republic to possession of the Falkland Islands, while for the moment unimportant

as practical politics, are nevertheless deserving of attention, as one of the many shadows which coming events cast across the world, an intimation of the vast changes, political as well as economic, which must result from the rapid increase in wealth and population of the South American republics. When we reflect that within the brief period of forty years Japan has passed from medieval obscurity to the position of a first class Power, when one remembers the condition of the South American republics fifty years ago, and contrasts it with their position to-day, there need be no limit to the possibilities with which a reasonable imagination can endow the future of such nations as the Argentine." The claim of the Argentine republic to the Falklands is based partly upon alleged inheritance from Spain and partly because their geographical situation makes them a "proper adjunct to the republic's dominions." In 1820, four years after the declaration of independence, an "Argentine filibuster" took possession of the islands in the name of the new republic, England's sovereignty had dwindled to little more than a name, unsupported by the presence of any armed force. Argentine occupation appears to have lasted continuously for close upon eleven years, although England protested against it in 1829. In 1831, however, the Argentine colony was bodily and forcibly removed by the American warship Lexington for having seized three American fishing vessels, and thereafter England re-entered into peaceful possession.

The recent remarks of Sir Ian Hamilton, of the British army, in New York, relative to the feeding of the men on the Panama Canal, has given rise to the impression that the Subsistence Department of the Army is responsible for the subsistence of the employees in the Zone. A high officer of the Subsistence Department of the Army writes to us to correct that idea. "The Subsistence Department," he writes, "has nothing to do with the feeding of these men. There is a commissary department organized on the canal, under the immediate direction of Major Wilson (not Webster), of the Coast Artillery Corps, who is a most efficient officer. It is understood that the commissary department of the canal is organized and operates very similarly to the commissary department of the Army, and it is not thought that General Hamilton meant to imply that the Subsistence Department was in charge of the work down there, but that the commissary department of the canal was efficiently administered, and that it was doing the work practically along similar lines as the feeding of large bodies of troops in the field. The credit for this work is due entirely to the officers in charge—Major Wilson and others."

As the military medical achievements of the last twelve years become known to the general public, there is a growing acquiescence in the contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, made some years ago, that if the Spanish-American War and the resultant activities of our Army and Navy in the Orient and the Tropics did nothing else, the loss of life and money associated with them was more than repaid by the advantages brought to this nation and the world at large by the elimination of some of the tropical scourges that through the centuries have been the puzzle and despair of mankind. The Public Ledger of Philadelphia sees this, for in commenting upon the praise given to the medical men of the Army and Navy at the banquet of the Philadelphia Medical Club, it said: "The practical extinction of yellow fever in the West Indies and of the dreadful malarial fever on the Isthmus would alone repay many times over all the loss and suffering of the Spanish War. The redemption of the Philippines from all manner of deadly diseases, by efficient sanitation, vaccination and the extermination of disease-bearing pests, would make the American occupation of the islands glorious even if it had accomplished nothing for the mental advancement of the people."

Probably no other war in history has had so many names as the war in the United States during the period 1861-65. It has been called the Rebellion, the Civil War, the War between the States, the Confederate War and the War of Secession. Now comes the Richmond Times-Dispatch with still another. It calls it the "War for Southern Independence." The official name as followed in the government records and reports is the Rebellion. If, because of offensiveness, this in time is to give way to another designation, perhaps the War of Secession will be the best, as it designates the main purpose of the war. The name given by our Richmond contemporary will probably not have much chance of general acceptance, since it is not explanatory, as the Southern states were divided on the question of secession and six out of the sixteen slave states, including West Virginia, remained in the Union.

The First Universal Race Congress is announced to be held in London, July 26-29, 1911. The place of meeting is at the University of London, under the presidency of Lord Weardale, with G. Spiller secretary. "The object of the congress will be to discuss, in the light of modern knowledge and modern conscience, the general relation subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East." A preliminary conference of persons interested in international law will be held on the day preceding the congress, July 25, for the discussion of "the new situation in the East."

The Royal Engineers' Journal, of England, publishes a translation of an article by Staff Captain Kostushko on "The Final Struggle for 203-Meter Hill" at Port Arthur, in which we are told of the Japanese that "their generals had great perseverance, but the quality of their troops was not at all superior to that of the Russians. In Manchuria the Japanese with weaker forces captured the positions because the Russians fell back before them by order. All were struck with their discipline, order, courage, etc. The same Japanese fell back themselves several times at Port Arthur, while at Visokaya, where they met a fine garrison under the direction of a first rate commander, their ill-success was extraordinary—extraordinary because, after converting the position into a heap of ruins, and with enormous preponderance of artillery and infantry, they could not capture the hill, in fact they even retired before mere handfuls of its defenders. No!" exclaims this writer, "the Japanese troops are excellent, but nothing exceptional, nothing invincible, and they do not excel the Russians. They are not exempt from errors and disorders. Everything depends on the troops with whom they have to deal. Three regiments were so exhausted in the struggle with the wearied handful of Russians that it had become necessary to give them relief and rest. Surely this was not victory! * * * And cases occurred in almost every company when, at the moment of a Japanese attack, some rifle refused to act. One can hardly appreciate the horror of a soldier who in a critical moment finds that his rifle, his one and only hope, has failed him. This was caused by the fact that the bursting shells filled the air with smoke and dust, which, in the course of a prolonged bombardment, was driven in such quantity into the mechanism of the rifle that it often made it impossible to turn the bolt."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, commenting upon the speech of Senator Stone, quoted here last week, says: "When these neighbors take up guns and shoot across into our houses we would have the right, and we would exercise it, as Senator Stone said, 'to get shotguns and go after them,' and put a stop to their murderous conduct in our vicinity. It is adding insult to injury to advise the Americans of these border towns, as did some Senators who tried to answer Mr. Stone, to run away when the Mexican brawlers begin shooting. These Americans have an absolute right to be and to stay where they are—in their own country, on their own property, in their own homes. It is the duty of their Government to protect them there against Mexican brawlers, and to see to it that they shall not be compelled to run away to save their lives. The actual result of the way in which the Government at Washington is handling the situation on the Mexican border is that we are providing there a sanctuary for Mexican brawlers who run away to save their lives. They are safe the moment they step across the boundary line. The Government's whole power stands ready to protect them from their enemies. But the Government at Washington seems to feel itself helpless to protect our own people there! The cruel absurdity of this attitude is made more exasperating by the platitudes about universal peace and arbitration that flow so fast from Washington nowadays. What mockeries these phrase-makings are to the men, women and children who are falling daily under the bullets of Mexican brawlers! Less attention to the universal peace fictions and more energy in the protection of American citizens from maiming and death would become the Washington dignitaries better, and win them more respect from the American people."

Reference to the United States as a pace setter in the size and armament of battleships is made by the Army and Navy Gazette of London in an editorial on the launch of the Princess Royal, recorded in our issue of May 13. The Gazette says: "Just as the United States had put in hand in 1905 the Michigan design—a battleship mounting in her primary battery eight big guns, all of one caliber—so the Japanese, with the Tsukuba class in the same year, showed that they had thought out the battle cruiser design which they have since improved in the Kurama. What the British naval officers and naval architects did was to follow the good old plan of going not one, but several points better in the Dreadnought and Invincible designs. If the Americans had increased the power of the Michigan in relation to her predecessor, the Connecticut, in equal ratio to the increase this latter ship showed on the Mississippi class, the United States would have had all the credit of producing the first Dreadnought type of battleship. They might have had the Delawares in the water in 1906, or the year in which the Dreadnought was launched and completed. The tendency toward increasing the size of guns in the primary battery had shown itself long before, and it was only a further step to replace the second largest gun with others of the same caliber as the heaviest carried. Unification of the heavy ordnance meant economy and efficiency combined. Not even the most prejudiced opponents of the Dreadnought type now ask for a return to the duplication of calibers in the primary battery."

In reply to inquiries from a correspondent as to whether colonels are born or made, the New York Sun says: "Colonels are divided into colonels military—not here to be considered—colonels civil or political, and colonels titular, the latter class including every layman who is not already a judge, an honorable, a professor or a doctor. Every American born male is born a colonel, and the title will be his whenever on or after the age of twenty-one he chooses to assume it. Once a colonel always a colonel, especially a colonel political; the term 'civil' used by many authorities as a synonym of 'political' is ambiguous, implying a gentleness of manner not always present in colonels political. Colonels, then, are both born and made. There are colonels in whom even the temporary assumption of the military title cannot kill the original, essential and unslapping political colonelcy." The old rule used to be that the possession of one chimney to a man's house secured him the title of captain, two that of major and three that of colonel. The endeavor of the Sun to make it appear that every male American is born a colonel is an evidence of Socialistic tendencies which we regret to see in so conservative a paper. As to whether a man can be an editor and a colonel at the same time, the Sun says: "He can be an editor in the

philological sense of the word, a putter forth, a giver out; and a colonel in the sense of the commander of a column, of kind heaven and heartbroken proofreaders alone know how many columns. What does it cost to become a colonel? Costs the colonel nothing; sometimes costs the United States a good deal."

When Kalakaua, then King of the Hawaiian Islands, was in New York on a royal tour, some years ago, he sent word to this office that he was a regular reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and would like to make the acquaintance of its editor. A royal invitation being a royal command, a call was made upon the King, and upon the invitation of the editor he visited the Century Club, where he was accorded an impromptu reception. Among the numerous gentlemen who were presented to the King the one he received most cordially was the late Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, of the Engineer Corps, and he told the General that he had read all of his books. As one of these was on "Coignet-béton," we were disposed to doubt whether the royal courtesy had not gone beyond the royal accuracy. One interesting item in the King's conversation was his attempt to show that the native Hawaiians and the Incas, of Peru, were of the same race. This is recalled by an article by Dr. Macmillan Brown appearing in The Lone Hand, an Australian monthly. Dr. Brown contends that the white gods of Peru were from Polynesia, which was first peopled by Caucasians. He says of the Polynesians: "As their islands kept sinking they streamed off in their oceanic canoes in all directions; many must have made eastward to the coasts of America, and, with their skill in war, carved empires for themselves."

Our readers should be prepared to read flaring headlines in the newspapers almost any day now about some great landslide in the Culebra Cut, and the possibility of its indefinitely blocking the construction of the Panama Canal; but there need be no apprehension felt, for the damage from these slides has already been discounted. The Canal Record of May 3 said: "The beginning of the rainy season finds the work in the Culebra Cut better prepared than ever before to cope with the slides that may be accelerated by the wetting of the ground." Already during the dry season there have been signs of such movements of earth, the break across the hill on which the house of the Chief Q.M. was formerly situated having actually widened. The Record believes that as soon as the mass of earth becomes water soaked it will begin to move on its rock bed into the canal. This is a part of the great slide on the west bank of the Cut, from which more than two million cubic yards were taken the past year, and which is estimated to contain two million more. The claim of the Caribbean Coconut Company for damages incident to the construction of the Colon breakwater has been settled for \$33,964.85. The appraiser for the United States was Major Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs.

A part of what Japan expects the opening of the Panama Canal to do for her trade was mentioned by Vice Admiral Baron Kimotsuki, of the Mikado's navy, at a recent meeting of the Pacific Association in Tokio, when he said: "The construction of the Suez Canal brought about a complete change in the relations of the East and West. The Panama Canal will bring another. Japan will profit by the change in this trend of trade. Foreign steamers entering Japanese ports show an increase of sixteen per cent. in every four years. Ten years hence it is estimated Japan will harbor ten thousand steamers of 12,000 tons average each year. Assuming then ten thousand steamers of 6,000 tons proceed from Yokohama to America every year, Japan will have to supply twelve million tons of coal, valued at from forty-eight million dollars to sixty million dollars. This means a big trade for Japanese coal mines. China at present does not produce enough coal even for domestic consumption. In addition to the coal, Japan will be able to sell to foreign steamers more than one million dollars' worth of fresh water. It is obvious that Japan must construct better cooling ports than those she now has at Moji and Muroran."

Even to the machinery for opening and closing the lock gates the Panama Canal will be American. The machinery for that purpose has been invented in the office of the assistant chief engineer of the Zone by Edward Schildhauer, electrical and mechanical engineer, and a patent has been issued on it. It consists essentially of a crank or "bull wheel," to which is fastened one end of a strut or connecting rod, the other end of which is fastened to a lock gate. The wheel, moved through an arc of 197 degrees, closes or opens the gate leaf, according to the direction in which it is turned. One operation takes two minutes. It is a combination gear and crank, is constructed of cast steel, is nineteen feet two inches in diameter and weighs approximately 35,000 pounds. It is mounted in a horizontal position on the lock wall, turns on a large center pin, and is supported at the rim in four places by rollers. There is a shock absorber at the gate end, consisting of six nests of two springs each, capable of exerting when solid a force of about 184,000 pounds and assembled with an initial compression of about 50,000 pounds.

"H. C." in the Sun, notes the fact that "at least ten, perhaps more, of our Presidents have held military rank, Washington, Jackson, both of the Harrisons, Taylor, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, McKinley and the Colonel, to say nothing of the defeated, among whom I recall General Scott, General Hancock and Colonel Bryan. President Taft was one time Secretary of War, which would assuredly entitle him to a pair of spurs at least. Lincoln was a captain in the Black Hawk war, but he was a poor shot and rather a slow rider, so never rose to the rank of colonel." The author of the Monroe Doctrine, the fifth President, served gallantly in the Revolutionary Army in half a dozen battles as lieutenant, was wounded at Trenton, highly commended by Washington and served on the staff of the Earl of Sterling; Pierce was a brigadier general of Volunteers in the war with Mexico; James Buchanan served as a private in the second war with England; Andrew Jackson was military governor of Tennessee; Arthur had a military title as an officer on the staff of the Governor of New York. This extends

the list to fifteen out of the twenty-seven Presidents thus far, or more than one-half.

In the debate at Albany on May 10 on the bill for organizing a negro regiment for the National Guard of New York, Assemblyman Brennan again referred to the old fable about the colored troops saving the Roosevelt Rough Riders in Cuba. Mr. Brennan was further from the facts than most retailers of that romance, for he had the troopers saving Colonel Roosevelt at San Juan. Mr. Brennan undoubtedly meant the fight at Las Guasimas, where newspaper reports had it the Rough Riders were surprised by the Spaniards and in danger of severe defeat, if not annihilation, until the arrival of the negro troops. Mr. Brennan and others disposed to give that dramatic touch to the conflict in the Cuban jungle should read the official report of Col. Leonard Wood, commanding the Rough Riders, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army. In it they will find that the Rough Riders were protected from surprise by properly disposed scouts, and that the attack of the Spaniards was "felt out" in true military fashion. The conduct of the colored soldiers in Cuba was sufficiently commendable to warrant them from being saved now from the false flattery of misguided friends and designing politicians.

Our attention is called by Mr. Frank S. Down, of Boston, to the fact that Part I. of the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom contains some figures which are of interest to American cavalymen, as showing the decline in the supply of horses in Great Britain. "The total number of horses used for agriculture, including mares kept for breeding and unbroken horses, returned in 1910 was 1,545,376, a decrease of 7,617 since 1909. This decrease was mainly due to a drop of over 12,000 in the class of unbroken horses aged one year and above. The number of unbroken horses under one year, which affords the nearest available index to the extent of horse breeding from year to year, shows no signs of recovery from the sharp fall of 1906-7, the number returned, viz., 126,180, being the lowest yet recorded. Within six years the annual supply of British-bred horses has been reduced by 13,000 per annum, while the total stock of horses on the farms of this country has been depleted by about 27,000."

Describing the method of applying recent legislation authorizing Army promotion, a correspondent says: "You may count about eight promotions to grade of colonels, Coast Artillery, in which there were four additional and four regulars. Some thought and calculated that one man going up would take six or eight along with him, but Bartlett and Bennett remain lieutenant colonels, Coast Artillery, instead of going up with the others of their date. Start say at the date of the law making lineal promotion correct (and which was not followed) and make out two lists, one of which would be by regimental and one by lineal, and then 'top off' two men at a time from the lieutenant colonels as they appear on the two lists and there you are. There has been a good deal of compromising of issues for a reason that may be understood; not too much promotion all at once. May be claim agents at a later day will think some of their clients haven't the right date of commission and right pay."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commander of the Philippines Division, calls attention to carelessness in shipments of fired shell, bandoliers, etc., to ordnance depots, in that a number of these shipments have been found to contain ball cartridges, corroded shells and clips, and even matches have been found in some boxes. "The mere statement of these facts," says Adjutant General Ernest Hinds, in a circular from the Department of the Visayas, "is enough to show the injury to life and property that such carelessness might cause, and the division commander directs that the attention of all officers be called to the necessity for greater care than is generally exercised in the treatment and shipment of fired shells and similar articles turned in after target practice; and further directs that you notify those under your command accordingly."

Prof. C. W. Larned (1), of the Military Academy, is the senior colonel of the Army, Prof. S. E. Tillman (2) following next. Heistand (3) heads the list of colonels of the Adjutant Generals' Department, Hatfield (4) the Cavalry, Gorgas (5) the Medical Corps, Mills (6) the Inspector General's Department, Cornman (10) the Infantry, Clem (13) the Quartermaster's Department, Taylor (23) the Field Artillery, Dravo (24) the Subsistence Department, Thompson (28) the Signal Corps, Patterson (30) the Coast Artillery, Blunt (33) the Ordnance Department, Comegys (36) the Pay Department and Rossell (56) the Engineers. The numbers following the names indicate their position on the Relative Rank list.

The statue of Francis Scott Key, unveiled at Baltimore, Md., May 15, is one of the most striking and artistic yet erected in this country. The author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is depicted standing in the little boat that conveyed him from the British warship on which he was held as a prisoner that eventful night when he watched the shells falling upon Fort McHenry. The memorial occupies a commanding site, in Eutaw place, and rises above the lawns and flowers and among the spreading trees of that beautiful boulevard. The sculptor was Mercie, of Paris.

Speaker Champ Clark told the Peace Congress in Baltimore that war heroes are too much honored in the National Capital. "The city of Washington," he said, according to the press reports of his address on May 5, "is full of monuments to soldiers, and there are only about three or four to statesmen. There is one to Daniel Webster and a very bad one to Lincoln. Most of the others are equestrian statues, and, as a horseman from Missouri, I say to you that all but three or four of these ought to be torn down and broken up for old junk."

The report of the tests of metals and other materials for industrial purposes made with the United States testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., during the year 1909 has been issued. The 1909 report will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, in sets only, in cloth binding, at \$6.85.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

If our distinguished contemporary, the New York Times, had followed the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with the diligent attention becoming the editor who wishes to be well informed in military matters, it would be less astonished than it appears to be now at the discovery of the absurdity of the claims of Japanese superiority in medical and sanitary matters, as shown by their experiences during the war with Russia. These claims were based principally upon the extravagant reports of an ex-medical officer of the volunteer service, whose statements were promptly challenged by officers of the Army Medical Corps and by military observers from our Army sent to Manchuria. The real facts were set forth in this paper nearly six years ago, shortly after the close of the Russo-Japanese war, so that the "astounding revelations" of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., which have waked up the Times, are less startling to us. Dr. Woodruff's article, which appears in the Medical Record of April 8, places upon the solid ground of ascertained fact what has been in some measure based upon observation. He gives the following as the latest official figures of the losses in the Japanese army during the war with Russia:

Killed and died of wounds.....	60,542
Died of disease	26,581
Total	87,123
The following had formerly been reported:	
Killed	47,387
Died of wounds	11,500
Total	58,887
Died of disease	21,788
Total	80,675

Others had stated that about 29,000 had died of disease, with a total of about 86,000 deaths. There were 938,996 under arms during the entire war, with an average strength of 350,000. At the end of hostilities 375,218 were at the front and 213,615 with the lines of communication and bases, a total of 588,833. It has previously been assumed that they had 1,200,000 under arms and that "nearly 800,000 were with the colors at its close," and even that they had an average strength of 800,000. Our war strength in 1861-5 was almost exactly double that of the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war.

The Japanese were actively engaged about eighteen months, and their deaths from wounds amounted to 3,364 per month, or, relatively, 3.16 times our monthly battle losses in the forty-eight months of the Civil War. Their deaths from disease were 1,477 per month, which is 35 per cent. of our Civil War rate of 4,215, or a total of 202,339. It is to be remembered that there was no science of sanitation in 1865.

The absurdity of the statements about the superhuman success of the Japanese in preventing disease pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL six years ago is now demonstrated by the official figures given by Dr. Woodruff. It was formerly reported that there were "only" 236,223 "sick" admitted to hospital; the present official figures are 479,842 for all causes, or more than half the total strength. We cannot compare these figures with our own, as the Japanese records do not include soldiers treated with the troops. It is estimated that sixteen per cent. of the Japanese had beriberi. If they had but little typhoid, so did the Russians.

With an average strength of 250,000 in the Spanish War we had about 258,000 sick of all grades in four months, but the Japanese, with an average strength of 350,000, had nearly half a million serious "hospital" cases in eighteen months. In the Franco-Prussian war the Germans lost 3.37 per cent. by battle and 1.86 per cent. by disease, but the Japanese lost 6.5 per cent. by battle injuries and 2.8 per cent. by disease, and in the long Civil War we lost 5.5 per cent. by injury and 10.1 per cent. by disease. In the Civil War our monthly battle losses were approximately one per 1,000 soldiers, compared to the Japanese three, and our disease losses two per 1,000, and the Japanese 1.5. In the Spanish War the troops were in camp an average of about six months, at a very low estimate, and it is safe to say that in that time the monthly losses were 1.5 per 1,000, or exactly the Japanese rate, and this in spite of campaigning where there were epidemics of yellow fever, dysentery and malaria.

As Colonel Woodruff says: "These official figures are vastly different from the wild assertions made in the beginning of the Japanese conflict as to their revolution of warfare by the total elimination of disease. While certain journalists and doctors have been foaming at the mouth over the losses in our Spanish War in epidemic tropical territory, they have nothing but hysterical praise for the Japanese, who now acknowledge identical losses in northern healthier country, and who should have had far less, for our Boxer campaign in 1900 in similar circumstances was far less deadly."

Military observers have reported widespread neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions among the Japanese, and such as would have wiped out troops in the tropics, as in the French Madagascar campaign, where 5,600 died of disease and only 101 were killed by the enemy. In some respects the Japanese results are worse than the Russian, and it is believed that the final reports will show that the Russian losses were less in every respect. It is further believed that on both sides the proportion of killed to wounded will be about as in former wars—one to four.

On account of the smaller bullet and the immediate use of antiseptic first aid dressing modern surgery saves a larger proportion of the wounded, but it is more than suspected that the Russian showing in this respect is better than the Japanese, and that our results with the few wounded in the Spanish War were better than either. Colonel Woodruff says:

"The original mistake was due to our ignorance of the wonderful Japanese ability to conceal military secrets. It was a vital necessity to hide their weakness and losses. They were numerically superior to their opponents until the very last, for it required eighteen months to transport the big Russian army several thousand miles over a single-track railroad. The Russians were not strong enough to fight except defensively until the armistice, and as they were rapidly becoming stronger and the Japanese weaker it does not require any military knowledge to predict the result if they had ever been permitted to fight it out.

"Public opinion is notoriously fickle, and we may confidently predict a revulsion of feeling toward the outnumbered Russians, who conducted a magnificent cam-

paign. As soon as we learn the grandeur of the Russian achievements, both medically and strategically, Russophobia of our hereditary friends will soon replace the temporary Russophobia fostered by some of our citizens. The individual soldier was splendid, as he always has been.

"The total abstinence advocates have been persistently calling attention to the fact that the Japanese freedom from disease was due to abstemiousness, but Capt. L. Z. Soloviev, of the 34th E. Siberian Rifles, now reports that frequently the Japanese prisoners of war were taken intoxicated, and more than once hansom was found in their cantens. So we must now expect a reversal of opinion and the announcement that the enormous amount of sickness was due to intemperance."

SUGGESTION TO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The attempt of the Miners' Union of Butte, Mont., to connect the movement of the United States troops to the Texas border with an effort to prevent the Mexican people from obtaining their freedom from a condition of peonage was referred to in our issue of May 6 as evidence of an apparently concerted plan on the part of certain labor unions to put the idea into the heads of the people that the Military Establishment is opposed to the interests of the workmen. An infantryman of the U.S. Army sends us from Butte a copy of the Inter Mountain of May 6, in which appears an account of the remarks of Mayor Duncan, of Butte, at a campfire of the Spanish War Veterans on May 5. The Mayor improved the occasion to make a Socialistic speech, and, according to the press account, said that while there was a comradeship among soldiers he and his fellow-workers enjoyed a comradeship he preferred as more patriotic and more effective for humanity. Of the Civil War he said that the struggle was precipitated by the "capitalists," and that Abraham Lincoln was a dupe of the "capitalistic" class. The same class, he maintained, had brought on the Spanish-American War. At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech some of the veterans expressed themselves very strongly in condemnation, and great confusion reigned. It is unfortunate that in an American city any man who is so ignorant as to call Abraham Lincoln an enemy of the workman should be raised to the dignity of mayor.

Instead of this miners' union and other bodies of organized labor setting their faces steadfastly against all things that savor of the military, they would do a far better work for the men in their membership and for the families dependent upon them if they would follow the suggestion of Mr. George Westinghouse, the distinguished inventor and manufacturer, who sees in the military training of its workmen a great factor in Germany's industrial efficiency. Instead of adopting resolutions condemning the National Guard and the Boy Scout movement, and thus awakening the suspicion that organized labor is opposed to the forces of law and order, labor unions could increase the capacity of each one of their members as workmen by recognizing military discipline as a powerful factor in producing concentration of effort, both mental and physical. Now that the courts have removed from over the head of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the Damocles sword of imprisonment, we would advise him to spend the next year, if necessary, in bringing the attention of the federated bodies within his jurisdiction the arguments advanced in favor of military training of workmen for industrial purposes.

At the end of an address given by Mr. Westinghouse before the recent Southern Commercial Congress he asserted his belief that the present pre-eminence of Germany in industrial matters arises very largely from the military training and discipline to which each of her citizens must submit. Mr. Gompers would do well also to read the following views of the American Machinist (New York, April 27) on this statement of Mr. Westinghouse, which, by the way, has been repeatedly made in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: "This is an authoritative statement of a conclusion reached by many persons who have studied the industrial growth and condition of Germany, although not an attractive doctrine to Americans. The industrial and manufacturing expansion of America which took place in the last decades of the last century was carried forward largely by men who had seen active military service in the Civil War. To this training, in part, Mr. Westinghouse ascribes his own success, for in this same address we read: 'My early greatest capital was the experience and skill acquired from the opportunity given me when I was young to work with all kinds of machinery, coupled later with lessons in that discipline to which a soldier is required to submit, and the acquirement of a spirit of readiness to carry out the instruction of superiors.'

"It is a splendid thing for any man to know how to obey, to know how to carry out the instruction of his superiors, to know how to work with others for a common end. This is the thought often intended to be conveyed by the word co-operation. It is a little less harsh to say that a man must co-operate with his superiors than that he must obey his superiors, and inasmuch as it is less harsh, it is less forceful. We would not attempt to argue in favor of a huge military establishment for the United States because of its advantage as a training school to transform the green boy of the country and the untrained lad of the city into useful industrial workers. The gain would not be worth the cost. In the case of Germany the advantage to her industries through the training of her young men in the army is but incidental, and is not the aim or end of her military activities. At the same time this advantage is very real, and when considered in view of American conditions lends considerable weight to the recent statement of President Taft that the introduction of military discipline into our schools would be of greater benefit to the country than the development of athletics as at present carried on."

Mr. Westinghouse saw considerable military service. He was a member of the 12th Regiment of the New York National Guard, and during the Civil War joined the 16th New York Cavalry, serving in that command in the Union Army from June, 1863, to November, 1864, although less than twenty years of age. He was thus at precisely the age when military training would do him the most good, the age of the cadets in the Military and the Naval Academies, when they receive lessons in obedience, discipline, punctuality, truthfulness, etc., that follow them throughout their lives.

We do not ask that the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should adopt the views just given as to the value to industrial workmen of military training. We ask merely that this subject be brought to the attention of the labor bodies of the country.

CAPT. WILLIAM S. SIMS HONORED.

The recent banquet and ball given by the crew of the U.S.S. Minnesota at the Parkway Building, Philadelphia, Pa., in honor of their detached commanding officer, Capt. William Snowden Sims, proved a success far beyond even the hopes of the most optimistic members. It was the first ball of its kind ever given by the crew of the U.S.S. Minnesota, and the results, without doubt, proved the devotion of the entire crew to its former commander.

The hall was appropriately decorated with the ensigns of all nations, signal flags and palms, etc., and all the officers and enlisted men attended in full dress uniform.

The grand march began at nine o'clock, led by Captain Sims and Miss Emma Hotz, of Philadelphia, who were followed by the president of the ball, Chief Comy. Steward E. Kallinich, and Mrs. Sims, and ended in a perfect formation of the letter "M." Attention was then sounded by the bugler and all lights were extinguished, and a large star, six feet in diameter, and consisting of three intersecting stars, red, white and blue, was displayed, making a very beautiful effect. A large hand painting of the Minnesota, hidden by two large American ensigns, was then unveiled, and a seven-gun salute was fired from the ship in honor of Captain Sims. The painting, which made the hit of the evening, was done by F. R. Sargent, Elec., first class, who deserves much credit for his excellent work.

The first dance on the program was a flag dance dedicated to Captain Sims, during which a large American flag overhead, containing numberless small silk flags, was unfurled, scattering them over the entire hall, to be gathered up by the guests. Blue and gold Minnesota pennants were given to the guests as souvenirs.

At twelve o'clock the supper march was formed, and the banquet was soon in full swing. Menu: Huitres; consomme de Volaille; celeri, tomates, laitues, radis, olives; cotelette des Ecrevisses; sauce Persil; filet de boeuf aux Champignons; croquettes des pommes de terre; petits pois; chapon a la famille; salade de chapon; jambos froids, langue froide; salade des pommes de terre; petits pains avec Beurre; creme glacee; Gateaux; cafe; fromage, biscuits; vin de Bordeaux, eau Apollinaire.

As the supper neared its end the president of the ball, Chief Comy, Steward E. Kallinich, arose and made the following farewell address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: As the president of this farewell ball committee, given in honor of our late commanding officer, Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., I have the great honor and pleasure of expressing to him, as the mouthpiece of his former crew, the great esteem in which he is held by us. Our service under Captain Sims has been, without exception, the happiest cruise of our career. Words cannot express our confidence and loyalty to Captain Sims. He has kept for us a very happy ship, and every man of us felt a sincere pang of sorrow on Wednesday last as he bade us good-by. If the good-will of a crew can have any effect upon a future career, I can assure Captain Sims that his will be strewn with roses. We feel our loss keenly, and we hope that at some future time we shall again be blessed and have the good fortune to serve with him under a blue flag. And now, men of the Minnesota, rise up and drink as one man to the good health, good luck and the future successful and brilliant career of William Snowden Sims, Captain, U.S.N."

Captain Sims then responded, and his speech to his former crew will remain for many years in the hearts of all those who heard him. At the close of his speech the orchestra played "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "Auld Lang Syne." Dancing was then resumed, and upon the unanimous request of those present an extension of one hour was granted, at the end of which the guests departed, wishing Captain Sims a joyous and prosperous future, and the members feeling that they had at least shown partially their devotion to their former captain.

SCHOOL OF MARINE ENGINEERING.

We gave last week a report of the graduating exercises of the School of Marine Engineering at Annapolis with a list of the graduates and a synopsis of the speeches. The graduates have been assigned to duty as follows: Lieut. Comdrs. W. B. Tardy to Arkansas and H. L. Brinser to Wyoming, as senior engineer officer; Lieuts. S. H. R. Doyle, to assistant to the inspector of engineering material, Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District; J. O. Richardson, to assistant to the inspector of machinery, works of the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Company; J. O. Fisher, to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. M. Robinson, to assistant to the inspector of ordnance and engineering material, works General Electric Company; O. L. Cox, to assistant to inspector of machinery, works Fore River Shipbuilding Company; A. T. Church, to assistant to the inspector of ordnance, works of the E. W. Bliss Company; F. S. Whitten is on sick leave, and will be assigned later.

In his opening remarks, Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed, U.S.N., head of the school, said of these young men: "I feel the greatest confidence that they will return to much wider spheres of usefulness, and that the good influence on the Service of their detail here will be immediate and notable. The members of the succeeding class, coming up next year, and to-day grouped behind the graduating class, are backing them actually as well as in spirit, and pushing ahead the purposes of the school. Next year they will be in a position to make use not only of the advantages of the school gained from their own knowledge, but also from the knowledge gained by the outgoing class."

In his address to the class the Engineer-in-Chief said: "The Department expects you to cast an influence around your messmates and brother-officers out in the Service, in the shop talk on each side of you at table; and in the 'hot air' arguments in the Service it is expected that you will raise not only the general knowledge, but you are going to raise the standard of it and the value of it to the other people who are not particularly interested. The one thing that I am prouder of than any other one thing as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is the good things that the big men on the outside have had to say about you. That is one of the most important things. You must keep in touch with them. We must not feel that we have brains enough in the Navy to design and build up alone and unaided an efficient Navy. We must get the ideas of the big men in the commercial world. I hope that you gentlemen will not only keep the connections that you have with the practical engineers in the country, but that you will cultivate that

sort of men—let them know that you are worth something. It will come back to us in more ways than you can think of. I think the future of you people is more than assured. You gentlemen sitting right here, some of you, will be the captains and admirals of the future, and the fact that you have come here and found out what the engineering business is will help spread the favorable sentiment out in the Service. We are bound to have engineering problems in the next few years that will take the best brains we have; that is, in ordnance, electricity, strategy, etc., and a university course, I am firmly convinced, will be established here. This is a beginning."

Assistant Secretary Winthrop said: "The Navy is progressing in the economical use of the facilities which are provided. The guns shoot straighter and hit the mark more often than ever before. Ships are self-sustaining, repairs are being decreased and the general efficiency of our vessels is being increased. These improvements furnish proof of the adequacy of the Naval Academy, supplemented by such experience as is gained by naval officers after they leave this institution to cope with engineering duties. There are many ways by which expert engineers may be obtained to-day. An obvious way is to create a corps of designing engineers. But past experience has shown that this method leads to friction and dissatisfaction, and that the officers connected with a corps are not as efficient, generally speaking, as they would be had they had the line experience if they were Navy officers. It has been suggested as a possible solution for all corps troubles of the Navy that all branches of the naval officer's profession be drawn from the line of the Navy at some post-graduate school. This scope of the post-graduate instruction would necessarily mean a larger number of student officers and variety of pursuits. If this ever comes about it will be because this School of Marine Engineering has proved, in time, its ability to supply the men the Service needs. This, in fact, may be considered an experiment upon which important organizations of the Navy Department in the future may depend."

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE.

An interesting lecture on the customs of the Service was given by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., to the members of the 7th New York on May 12, and was listened to with marked interest. The following are extracts from the remarks of the Captain, which are worthy of careful consideration by officers of both the Army and the National Guard:

"On account of the improvements that have been made in the weapons of war, with the consequent changes in tactics, the manual of arms and close order drills are not as important to-day as they used to be. For example, with the old muzzle-loading musket men had to load their guns standing, thus fully exposing themselves to the enemy's bullets at close range. The excitement resulting from such danger would naturally greatly interfere with the rapidity of loading and firing, unless the men were drilled to such a degree as to handle their pieces in a purely mechanical way. Now, this perfection could be attained only by drill, drill, drill—by constant and repeated practice in the loadings and firings. The volume of fire that could be brought to bear against the enemy was, therefore, the direct result of drill; hence the vital importance in those days of the manual of arms. In the days of Frederick the Great all evolutions on the battlefield were executed by verbal commands: whole armies were maneuvered by word of command and brought against the enemy in solid lines of battalions; hostile artillery positions were charged by troops in alignment and in step, as if on parade. The cohesion and machine-like precision necessary under these conditions could be attained only by drill, drill, drill."

"While it is true, for the reasons stated, that the manual of arms and close order drills are not as important as they used to be, and consequently less time should now be devoted to them, the fact remains that they are still of considerable importance, that they still have their functions to perform in our body military, as a means to an end; they are one of the means that help to weld an organization into a complete, homogeneous whole; for an organization, in order to be effective on the field of battle, in order to stand the strain to which it is subjected under the excitement and danger of fire, must have its various elements welded into a solid whole. While, as stated, close order drills and the manual of arms still fill certain functions in our body military, while they act as binders, so to speak, there are other 'binders' of great importance: discipline, obedience, traditions and esprit de corps."

"A regiment that is to be depended on in a crisis, when men are being killed and wounded, cannot be formed by merely putting twelve companies together, appointing the necessary field officers, etc. On paper, at drill and on parade such a regiment might look as well as any other, but in a crisis, when subjected to the test of battle, it would not be able to stand the strain; being merely put together, and not welded, it would break, it would go to pieces."

"Although there have been numerous improvements in the implements of war and many changes in tactics, there is one thing in the profession of arms that has not changed an iota; that is human nature. It's the same to-day as it was in the days of Adam, and as long as men are men that something indefinable in every healthy, normal man that causes him to experience a tingling sensation whenever he sees soldiers marching by with band playing and colors flying will remain the same, and the commander who, by customs of the service and tradition, appeals to this feeling; the commander who creates, who fosters in his men esprit de corps—the feeling of loyalty, pride and enthusiasm that causes men to do whatever they do, however unimportant, with all their might, with their whole heart and soul, as if their very lives depended on it—this is the commander who will have a well drilled, a well disciplined organization, an organization that can be depended upon at all times and under all conditions. History shows that the world always knows just what to expect of an organization with customs and traditions, and there is never any doubt what it's going to do."

"One of the best officers of the Army recently said, and with so much truth, that the art of war consists of one-fifth what is learned from books, one-fifth common sense and three-fifths a knowledge of men and knowing how to lead them; that is to say, a knowledge of human nature."

"In this world of ours things go in cycles: the pendulum swings one way and then back. At the present day everything runs to the practical, but we should not become too utilitarian, we should not let the pendulum swing too far, we should not forget that human nature is to-day the same as it was in the Garden of Eden. Let us regulate the swing of the pendulum."

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

Midshipman James T. Cruise Garrison, No. 122, Army and Navy Union, has been instituted on board the U.S.S. Georgia, and the following comrades have been elected officers of the garrison: Commander, Arthur F. Brown; senior vice commander, Harry E. Welch; junior vice commander, John J. Gannon; adjutant, Albert J. Heil; paymaster, Jay D. Redding; officer of the day, William F. Barry; officer of the guard, Lawrence A. Schega; officer of the watch, Frank Burkel; chaplain, Frank Gilbert; executive council, Everhard H. Von Eade, Wharton Robson, Harry F. Kerr. The new garrison starts out with fifty charter members.

Col. Frank Heath Garrison, No. 133, Army and Navy Union, was instituted at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 25, 1911, by Provisional Commander Oden H. Lake.

Gen. George B. McClellan Garrison, No. 77, Army and Navy Union, held their annual reception and ball on May 19, 1911, at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, New York city. This garrison, numbering 245 members, is composed entirely of members of the Police Department, New York City, who have been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, and is known as the Police Garrison. Many prominent officers of the Army and Navy were present as invited guests on this festive occasion. This garrison will have their annual dinner at Reisenweber's, Park Circle, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1911, after the parade, in which they take a prominent part.

At the coming national encampment of the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., to be held in Rochester, N.Y., on Aug. 21 to 23, 1911, plans will be presented endorsed and approved creating a "Department of the Navy of the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A." The officers of the department will be selected from the comrades serving in or retired from the Navy, thus giving a co-operation that will fill a long felt want. The proposed plan is unanimously approved throughout the Union, and has already created an activity that means much for the progress of this perpetual organization, which is now a recognized successor to the G.A.R. when the last grand old hero of the Civil War has answered the final roll-call. Steps have already been taken in conferring with the officers of the Seaman Gunners' League, U.S.N., to join with the Army and Navy Union in this proposed Department of the Navy plan, and is being favorably considered by the League comrades, all feeling that co-operation and the numerical strength gained by amalgamating will aid greatly in benefiting the men of the Navy.

Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, when interviewed recently, said the chances are that the double time will be taken from the Army and Marine Corps for insular service, and a retirement bill providing retirement for enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps after twenty-five years' actual service passed next session.

SPUN YARN.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY GARDEN PARTY.

Governors Island will present a most brilliant appearance on the afternoon of May 25 from two o'clock until six, the hours of the annual garden party for the benefit of the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society. The military program, with the escort of colors and various feats of musical riding and drills, the wireless station and pretty booths for tea and ices and cake, always will attract, as usual, a large and interested crowd. The boats leaving South Ferry every fifteen minutes, on the half and quarter hour, will carry the visitors in comfort to the dock on the island, and if the day be unpleasant carriages will meet the boats and convey those arriving to the officers' clubhouse, where there will be refreshments, dancing and other amusements.

Major General Grant, accompanied by his aids, will receive the guests with Mrs. Grant on the broad piazza of their charming home on Governors Island, which overlooks New York Harbor and the wonderful skyline of the city itself. Among those assisting Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant will be Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, president of the Army Relief Society; Mrs. Henry Bischoff, president of the New York Branch, and Judge Henry Bischoff; Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, of West Point, and Miss Barry; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leutze, of the New York Navy Yard, and Miss Leutze; Miss Helen Miller Gould, Gen. Benjamin Tracy and his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmersding; Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Stone, Col. and Mrs. William C. Church, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. MacArthur, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Miss Wells, Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Wright Edgerton, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, chairman of the garden party; Capt. Francis M. Gibson and others.

Among other patrons are President and Mrs. Taft, Governor and Mrs. Dix, Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor, Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. and Mrs. George W. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Rev. Joseph R. Dursey, Col. and Mrs. Francis Bacon Jones, Col. Daniel Appleton, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Mrs. Russell Sage, Hon. John Bigelow, Mrs. William Ludlow, Gen. and Mrs. James B. Burbank.

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

U.S.S. Wisconsin, Portsmouth, N.H.

May 15, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For the information of some who seem disposed to regard me as actually or practically dead, please give me sufficient space in your valuable paper to state that, despite the wireless report of my demise (which was widely circulated and generally believed in the fleet in the past winter), I am still contriving, with a most encouraging measure of success, to keep the flickering flame alight, and have hopes of lasting at least until July 1 next; and, as that dread date draws near, when the hand of every man is against his brother, and each can see many excellent reasons why everyone else should be selected for the Innocuous Desuetude List rather than himself (be he ever so useless), I wish to say further, for the information of certain others who seem pleased to proclaim me a sorry physical wreck, that I have never felt more fit, and that I should be delighted to enter with them any sort of test they may propose; and that, emulating the example of the famous gentleman of

bramble bush fame, having scratched me off the list, they may get wise and scratch me back again.

"In the misfortunes of even our friends we may find some satisfaction."

R. K. CRANK, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.

GERMAN ESTIMATE OF OUR ARMY OFFICERS.

(From an article published in the Cologne Gazette. Translated from the German by 1st Lieut. C. F. von dem Bussche, 14th Inf.)

San Antonio, Texas, March 28, 1911.

The foreign observer has had an opportunity to learn something of the thought and feeling of the officers of the American Army. Our army circles at home (Germany) can learn nothing new therefrom, as they have so often had the opportunity to come in touch with their American brethren that they know of what excellent, genuine military metal the American officer is made. Those of us who have not had such opportunity may come to wrong conclusions, as it seems only too natural to form an opinion of the American officers from what we see of the average American in civil life, especially those who travel abroad.

If there ever existed an affinity between civilians and the military it is in unlimited hospitality. As with us in Germany, the table of the American citizen stands open to the stranger, and it is even more so in the camp and the home of the officers at the post.

In all other respects, however, the American officer is a being from another world, and for this reason he is seldom understood, even in his own country. He is a soldier, and nothing but a soldier. This, however, the American, who is generally not fond of the military, cannot understand. It does not follow, however, that the officer is underestimated; on the contrary, his social position is as undisputed as it is in the Fatherland. But in his professional opinions he meets with oppositions on all sides, the like of which is unknown in our own country.

I was once traveling with an old gentleman, a judge of the superior court. We spoke about the Militia and the possibility of the United States being some day compelled to suddenly raise a large army for field service. "That we can do overnight," said my companion; "within twenty-four hours we can have a hundred thousand men under arms, and within a week a million, if necessary." "And will you have a million trained soldiers?" I asked. "Certainly," he said. "Parades and marching we do not need." The American officer does not agree with this, because he is a soldier, and herein lies his greatest difficulty. That he does not turn to one side in disgust, but works on steadily without grumbling with the scanty means at his disposal, is a soldierly trait of the highest quality. To be here is to understand how difficult his work is.

The division in camp, with its six brigades and eighteen regiments, should consist of about 20,000 men, but there are actually about 11,000 present, to which may be added 3,000 frontier troops. All commands are being hurriedly recruited; 2,000 recruits have already arrived, and 5,000 more are expected, so that the regiments shall have their full war strength. In view of the expiration of the enlistments of the old men, who do not re-enlist at all, or at least not in a regiment at the maneuvers, the old standard force is being rapidly decreased, and the number of incoming recruits is about equal to that of old men. The average American would see nothing critical herein, for in his opinion the old men carry the new ones along. The officers, however, understand that the untrained newcomers prevent the maintenance of the old standard, which might be a very unpleasant revelation in a serious combat.

There was a time when it was only necessary to thrust a gun into the hands of the recruit to make an expert rifleman. But the days of the pioneer and Indian, when men might be said to have grown up with a gun in the hand, is long past. Those who enter the rank and file to-day are of city growth, men who have learned to use the yard stick, flatiron or typewriter, but have never seen a gun, much less handled one. These men also lack the hard, weather-beaten constitutions which those of pioneer days possessed. It takes him a long time to learn the principles of self-preservation. The Spanish-American War demonstrated that of the 230,000 men then under arms 200 were killed in battle, 4,000 died of disease and not less than 158,000 were treated in the hospitals between April 15 and Sept. 15, 1898. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that this soldier material is of a different quality from ours (German), for instance, in whose ranks we find the sons of the best families by reason of conscription.

The American soldier is, with the exception of Volunteers in time of war, an enlisted and paid employee, who follows this business if he thinks he can do better therein than elsewhere, and if there are inducements held out to him. Hence the lenient treatment, the expedition to Texas in sleeping cars, the kind of discipline which leads to failure of the soldier to salute his superior officer, or, if he does salute it is in a careless manner. During service hours full application and subordination are required. Outside of this time "all men are born free." This is about the manner in which the soldier must be treated. Citizen, not subject. The officer understands this supreme American idea, and reckons therewith.

In other respects the soldierly feeling of officers is being put to a test in a manner unknown in other armies. For instance, a major of the General Staff is sent here to inspect the regiments, brigades, etc. A major who inspects and criticizes a colonel and a general! But the system demands this, and the officer is enough of a soldier to obey without asking questions, just the same as he acquiesces in being jumped in rank by his subordinates, be it even in making a captain a brigadier general. Politics is the cause of this. Sometimes, however, this jumping system carries a man to the top who is looked up to without envy because he possesses the qualifications for the position. The present Chief of Staff, General Wood, has risen from a simple Army surgeon to the leadership of the Army, and enjoys the fullest confidence and greatest respect.

The social life of the Army officer is also simple. He is, as a rule, not favored with fortune, and as he is not compelled to show evidence of private income for the purpose of matrimony the majority of the officers have nothing outside of their Army pay. The proverbial modesty of life among these officers, the remote location of military posts with reference to the larger cities and centers of eccentric social life, and the consequent simplicity of the surroundings, together with the apparent endeavors of the military wife to equal her husband in Spartan virtues, create a condition of life which appears

to us so un-American that we can only with difficulty consider it in the whole aspect of the country. But this condition of life, especially as it comes out of the gold inflated frame, is like finding a refreshing oasis in the desert. Many of the officers have brought their wives to San Antonio, and the little entertainments, receptions, etc., which are consequently arranged serve to make the monotony of the days of maneuverless maneuvers bearable.

These social functions are without restraint and harmless. Weekly officers' hops are taking place in the gymnasium at the post. Civilians always receive a cordial welcome, which is evidence of the good feeling existing between the civil and the military, and to the former it may show that cordiality and merriment do not come exclusively from the crystal goblet.

A good many of the officers are graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, which may be regarded as one of the very best military schools in existence. There are about 450 students there, between the ages of 17-22 years. The requirements are so severe that an average of one-fourth of the applicants fail in the entrance examination, and from those admitted about one-half graduate. It is, therefore, not surprising when one learns that between 1802 and 1910, more than a century, West Point has furnished only 4,935 officers. Aside from this, officers are created by appointment from the Army and from civil life after due examination. From the young Army officers the best are selected, usually one from each regiment, for detail at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. Besides this school there is also at Washington the War College, a branch of the General Staff.

When we take into account the reduced purchasing power of money in this country we cannot consider the salaries paid these officers as very high. On the contrary, one must admit that a certain amount of self-restraint and professional enthusiasm is necessary to select the military calling. The American officer possesses these traits; his profession lies deep in his heart. Whoever has had the good fortune to approach these soldiers and learn to know them feels himself enriched, and discovers there exists an un-American American.

It is to be regretted that a politically corrupt system prevents the development of such material which could be so easily accomplished. The American Army would, under proper organization, command such respect and esteem that she need never fear an adversary. The present mobilization has opened the eyes of the American citizen to some extent, and if President Taft has thereby accomplished no more than to awaken interest in military matters and the promotion of an understanding for the needs of the Army he could boast of success which is easily worth the couple of millions of its cost.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INJUSTICE.

Washington, D.C., May 10, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL, in its issue of Aug. 27, 1910, had a very forcible editorial, "Treasury Department Injustice," showing the great wrong done officers of the Army by the application of the iniquitous decision of Comptroller Gilkeson, who undertook to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems incomprehensible, yet it is the fact, that such a ridiculous, iniquitous and grotesque decision could have been in force for a period of eighteen years before it was reversed, May 18, 1908.

Oct. 27, 1884, in the case of United States v. Morton, the Supreme Court said:

But an examination of the legislation of Congress shows that the cadets at West Point were *always* a part of the Army, and that service as a cadet was always actual service in the Army.

In United States v. Watson, decided at the October term, 1888, the Court said:

That cadets at West Point were *always* part of the Army, and that service as a cadet was *always* actual service in the Army, has been settled by the decision of this court in the case of United States v. Morton * * *

More direct and emphatic language could not be used, and yet, for eighteen years, every disallowance settlement of a claim for longevity pay under the Watson decision contained this ridiculous and utterly false statement:

There is no law or decision under which cadet service can be counted in computing longevity pay prior to Feb. 24, 1881. The officer has, therefore, been paid all the longevity pay to which he was entitled.

This language was used as late as Feb. 28, 1908, in the case of Alexander O. Brodie, whose claim under the Watson decision was disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department, who followed the direction of Comptroller Gilkeson, made in 1890, "that all claims for longevity pay under the Watson decision now pending in this office be disallowed, and that a copy of this opinion be sent to the Second Auditor, to the end that all like cases filed in his office be settled accordingly."

May 18, 1908, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell reversed the Auditor and revoked the Gilkeson decision. The accounting officers, he said, "are not justified in setting up their judgment in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court in such cases, upon the assumption that such decision is unreasonable, or because it is in conflict with a long-standing practice of the accounting officers."

And the Assistant Comptroller added:

To do so is to perpetuate error, overthrow the law, and deny to a worth class of men the rights which the law clearly gives them.

The Gilkeson "error" was perpetuated for eighteen years, but it took nearly *seventy-two* years to undo the error of a decision made by the Second Comptroller, July 24, 1838.

Section 15 of the Act of July 5, 1838, provides:

That every commissioned officer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the Army of the United States.

Second Comptroller Parris, on July 24, 1838, decided that the service of five years, to entitle to the additional ration under the said law, must be service as a *commissioned officer* in the Regular Army, and that, therefore, service as a cadet at West Point and service as an enlisted man could not lawfully be counted for longevity purposes.

Under that decision service as an enlisted man in the Army was not considered in fixing the basis for the payment of the additional ration provided for by the Act of 1838.

Congress undertook to right the wrong of the decision, and in Section 7 of the Act of June 18, 1878, provided:

That on and after the passage of this act, all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the Volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion, or as en-

listed men in the Armies of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, shall be, and are hereby, credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and as such enlisted men in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement.

Notwithstanding the use of the words "may have served," it was held at the Treasury that the act was not retroactive, and the application of every officer of the Army for allowance of longevity ration under the Act of 1838 was rejected, on the ground that "services as an enlisted man cannot be counted in computing longevity pay prior to June 18, 1838."

The case of James Stewart was referred to the Court of Claims by special Act of Feb. 19, 1897, entitled, "An Act for the relief of James Stewart." Before his promotion to second lieutenant in the Regular Army, Nov. 22, 1861, he had served as an enlisted man from Oct. 20, 1851, to Nov. 21, 1861. He was promoted to first lieutenant July 3, 1863; to captain Nov. 22, 1866, and retired March 20, 1879. Feb. 23, 1890, the Court of Claims decided that he was entitled to recover the difference of longevity pay and allowances beginning Nov. 22, 1861 (over ten years' service as an enlisted man at that time), and ending June 18, 1878, and gave judgment accordingly for \$4,297.62.

May 26, 1910, more than eleven years after the decision in the Stewart case, it was held by the Auditor for the War Department that "services as an enlisted man cannot be counted in computing longevity pay prior to June 18, 1878." Such was the ruling upon the application of the widow of Major Joseph B. Collins, who had served as an enlisted man in the Regular Army from July 9, 1846, to May 19, 1847.

June 30, 1910, the Assistant Comptroller reversed the Auditor, and decided that the decision of the Court of Claims in the Stewart case was decisive of the question that service as an enlisted man in the Regular Army is service in the Army within the meaning of the Act of July 5, 1838, and that such service both *before* and *after* the passage of the Act of June 18, 1878, *should* be counted in computing the services of commissioned officers (exclusive of general officers) of the Army for the purpose of longevity pay and allowances.

And then the Assistant Comptroller, who had overruled the Gilkeson "error," which had been followed for eighteen years, overruled the "error" which had been followed for seventy-one years, eleven months and twenty-four days, by setting aside the decision of the Comptroller of July 24, 1838.

But before the Assistant Comptroller put an end to this seventy-one-year old iniquity it had done countless wrongs, which will not be undone by the Comptroller's decision, since not one of the great number of accounts settled under it has been or will be reopened at the Treasury under the decision in the Collins case, in which there had been no settlement one way or the other prior to the settlement of 1910.

As between the decision of the Comptroller of July 24, 1838, and that of Gilkeson, made in 1890, this must be said: that the latter was wholly inexcusable, as it was not only a reversal of the just ruling of his predecessor, who had followed the Supreme Court, but was a wilful disregard of the solemn decree of the Supreme Court; whereas the decision of 1838, while a misconstruction of an Act of Congress, was not a nullification of the decision of any court, as at that time there had been no judicial interpretation of the Act of July 5, 1838.

One ground upon which Mr. Gilkeson endeavored to sustain his decision of 1890 was the alleged acquiescence of Army officers in the construction of the Act of 1838. This is what he said:

That the officers of the Army, for at least a period of forty-eight years, to wit, from the passage of the Act of 1838 down to 1886, when Watson brought his case in the Court of Claims, acquiesced in the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 by the accounting officers, cannot be denied, * * *

As to that argument, the Assistant Comptroller who overruled Gilkeson said:

The asserted doctrine that because the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 by the accounting officers prevailed for a long period of time, such construction should be persisted in notwithstanding the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court, had decided that such construction was wrong and contrary to law, I do not think can be sustained.

RICHARD R. McMAHON.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

208 North Seventh street, Roseville, N.J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The 147th New York Volunteer Infantry, part of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, was recruited in Oswego county, and mustered into the U.S. service Sept. 22-23, 1862. It left Oswego Sept. 27 with 837 enlisted men, en route to Washington, D.C. When it arrived, Sept. 29, next day it marched over to Long Bridge and encamped near Bailey Cross Roads, Va. It soon moved to the northern defenses of Washington at Tennyson town, where the men were engaged in building defensive works and roads until Nov. 28. The memory of that period is to its old members a most gloomy one. The camp was pleasant in appearance, but proved most destructive to health.

Battles participated in by the regiment were Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness, Yellow House, Peebles Farm, Hatcher's Run, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox C.H. The regiment had received recruits, so that its total enrollment was 2,102. Losses: Killed and died of wounds or disease during service, 347; wounded and recovered, 411; captured (less those who died in prison, 71), 124. Total battle casualties, 882. The regiment took part in the famous battle of Five Forks, and from that time on they moved in pursuit of the enemy, and was on the skirmish line until the surrender at Appomattox C.H.

After a good rest they marched leisurely overland to Washington and participated in the grand review, and were mustered out of the United States service at Bailey Cross Roads, Va., Jan. 7, 1865, and out of the state service at Syracuse, N.Y., July 7, 1865, reaching Oswego, N.Y., with 147 of the original 837 enlisted men. A spectacle like this is significant. It attests that those once enemies have become friends indeed, and perpetuators of these fraternal bonds of the united country.

B. FRANK GREEN.

The statement is made by Amadeo Serafini, special correspondent of La Patria degli Italiani, of Buenos Ayres, that there are 1,000,000 Italians in Argentina, and that one out of every thousand is a millionaire. As showing the progress of Argentina in the past forty years, it is stated that the population in 1870 was 1,882,615, and in 1910 it was 6,000,823. The imports aggregated \$47,405,221 in 1870, and \$339,458,683 in 1910, while the exports increased from \$29,162,670 to \$239,584,143.

FROM LUDLOW BARRACKS, P.I.

The Outpost, Ludlow Barracks, P.I., March 11, 1911, proposes the following problem:

A argues that a man with less than a year's service in the Army is not entitled to read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. B says that he may read it after the old soldiers have read it. Who wins? Answer, A wins, unless otherwise voted by the old soldiers.

A second instalment of an article entitled, "An Infantry Officer's Day," concludes as follows:

"Sturges watched the scene with intense interest, and, turning to the captain, said: 'Have you no one to assist you in all this work? Are you not supposed to have other officers with you in your company?' Captain Brown explained that the Regulations entitled him to two lieutenants, but that there were not enough officers in the Army to do the work required. His second lieutenant was at one of the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth studying the art of war, and his first lieutenant was in command of a company of Philippine Scouts in the Philippine Islands; hence he was alone, and was forced to do the work of all three. Captain Brown further explained that seven hundred officers of the Army were on duty that took them away from their regiments, with work that was necessary and essential to the welfare of the country and had to be done, but at the same time it was injuring the Army, because there were not enough officers to properly instruct the men. As an illustration, he said: 'You just now saw me give my instructions to my sergeants. They are to-day performing the duties of my two lieutenants, and while they are good men they lack the technical education requisite to get the best results, and, furthermore, their legitimate duties are being performed by corporals, who have not sufficient experience for the work; hence the Service suffers. Congress has been asked to give us more officers, but they do not seem to realize how necessary it is, as they will not pass the bill.'"

FOREIGN NAVAL ITEMS.

In the recent casualty on the cruiser York at Kiel, says the London Times, "what exploded was the tank containing the fuel for the motor boats. In some of the German ships, of which the York is evidently one, this fuel is carried in a specially constructed tank on the upper deck. The men who were killed and injured were in the engine room, and their injuries were caused by the blowing away of a partition wall. The three men who escaped death were standing behind the condenser. According to some accounts the explosion occurred while the tank was being filled. On the other hand, the official inquirers are reported to consider the accident so inexplicable that they are now examining the possibilities of spontaneous combustion of the petrol."

"The Japanese programs, overlapping and superseding one another, are a little difficult to understand," says the Army and Navy Gazette. "It would appear that the program of 1903 provided for two battleships, the Katori and Kashima, of which one has yet to be built, and also for two armored cruisers, of which the Ibuki has been built. It is perhaps a little doubtful whether the unbuilt ships of this program are to be identified with those of later programs. In 1907 two battleships were in the program, being the Kawachi and Setsu. In addition were the Satsuma and Aki, as well as the armored cruiser Kurama. The estimates of 1911 provide for another battleship, which has not yet been laid down, and for four armored or battle cruisers, of which one has been ordered from Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim. If all the unbuilt ships of these programs are to be constructed, it would appear that Japan has yet to lay down eight Dreadnoughts of the two classes. It is probable, however, that only four more are contemplated at present, and that the ships of the 1903 and 1907 programs are included in the program of 1911. It is anticipated that in 1917 the Japanese will possess a total of nine Dreadnoughts, but this is uncertain."

The German naval authorities are going to carry out some important gunnery and torpedo tests shortly. The old armored gunboat Hummel, built for coast defense in 1881, is to be fitted with armor of the same kind and thickness as that with which the four Dreadnoughts of the Nassau class are protected, and this will be fired at by four battleships of the high sea fleet—two Dreadnoughts and two of earlier design. As all these ships have 11-inch guns as their main armament, the results will hardly be conclusive, for all other Dreadnoughts other than those of Germany have guns of 12-inch caliber or more. The old battleship Bayern is to be fired into by heavy guns, and the small cruiser Jagd by quick-firing guns. Experiments with "live" torpedoes are to take place on the river gunboat Vorwaerts, at which the torpedoes are to be fired by submarines; and it is said that this will be the first time that submarines have fired torpedoes carrying an explosive charge.

Sir Philip Watts, director of British naval construction, has been describing the action of anti-rolling tanks, where a "ship carries her own waves"—and these waves in the tanks counteract, to a great extent, the real waves of the sea. "A ship at sea," said Sir Philip to the Daily Mirror, "synchronizes in her rolling with the waves. She does not hurry or delay in her swing, but moves just as the waves force her to. Her movement is what is known as 'co-periodic.' But when a vessel is fitted with 'anti-rolling tanks,' and she goes over to starboard, some ninety tons of water in her tanks goes over to starboard, too. This weight of water delays her from coming back on the rhythm of the waves, and really acts as a wave working in the opposite direction. Consequently, the regular swing of the waves is broken, and the ship, by virtue of her self-carried waves, is able to resist, at least to a large extent, the power of the waves of the sea. The idea is not new. I designed two 'anti-rolling tanks' for the old battleship Inflexible in 1883, but, owing to the difficulty of finding room for them, only one was constructed. This tank, owing to want of space, was of the same depth right across the ship, but even then it reduced the rolling by some twenty-five per cent. I do not think that these tanks could be filled with oil fuel, because it is difficult to build tanks which are oil-tight."

A sum of 49,000,000 yen has been made available in Japan for shipbuilding and armaments. It was to be devoted to work upon the three battleships Aki, Kawachi and Setsu, the completion of the armored cruiser Kurama, a battle cruiser building in England, and another to be built at Yokosuka, as well as three second-class cruisers, three destroyers and two submarines. A

battleship and two other battle cruisers have been spoken of. Considerable works are beginning for the improvement of the dockyard at Yokosuka, and basins and docks, which have cost about a million sterling, are completing at Sasebo. Representatives of the commercial interests of the country have been taken into council on the subject of the expansion of the navy.

The French battleship Diderot, which has successfully completed her trials at Brest, attained a speed of 19.48 knots, instead of 19.25 as stipulated in the contract, with a smaller consumption of coal than was originally estimated. These results confirm those obtained with her sister ship, the Condorcet.

An act entitled "Regulations for working out the confirmation of the naval shipbuilding program," which is embodied in the new number of the Imperial Code of Laws signed by the Czar, signifies that the court, Cabinet and Duma majority have come to terms on the main conditions of the plan for the reconstruction of the Russian navy. Hitherto the Duma and the Imperial Council have rejected the defense committee's position that a \$500,000,000 appropriation would be necessary for the construction of a new fleet. Vice Admiral Gregorovitch, the Minister of Marine, will introduce the program in the two chambers within a few weeks. It spreads the reconstruction work over a period of twenty years, divided into five year periods of appropriation, each meeting successively the requirements of the situation, in this order: The Black Sea, the Pacific, the Baltic, and the White Sea.

The recently completed floating dock at Kiel, Germany, is capable of taking vessels of 40,000 tons' displacement.

The following table shows the result of naval battle practice in the British navy in 1910:

Fleet.	Ships.	Guns.	Average Points.	Score.
Australia	5	55	212.6	333.2
3d Division Home Fleet	10	132	192.5	306.7
China	6	76	185.1	430.9
2d Division Home Fleet and 2d Cruiser Squadron	14	202	184.0	313.9
1st Division Home Fleet and 1st Cruiser Squadron	11	122	179.6	316.3
Atlantic Fleet and 5th Cruiser Squadron	9	135	159.6	577.3
Mediterranean Fleet and 6th Cruiser Squadron	13	179	98.3	191.1
Cape of Good Hope	3	29	373.9	560.7

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Summing up the results of the rule of the Young Turks, the New York Sun says: "The Young Turks' desire to make the nation strong enough to count for something in the making of history has, through the single-hearted perseverance with which they took the army and navy in hand, been to a certain extent realized. The navy, by the addition of new ships and the training of seamen by efficient foreign officers, has become strong enough to cope with the fleets of the smaller neighboring states; the army, reorganized and under the command of Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha, one of the ablest men of the empire, is well armed and clothed, which it never was, even in war time, in the reign of Abdul Hamid, and is a force to be reckoned with in the armed camps of Europe."

The British imperial defense scheme, as it relates to Australia, covers a period of twenty-two years, and is based upon the population and commerce of the commonwealth in comparison with the rest of the empire. It provides for a fleet of fifty-two vessels, costing about £23,000,000, a personnel of some 15,000 men, an expenditure of £17,000,000 on docks and stores, the grand total of projected expenditure amounting to £88,500,000. The proposed fleet is to be divided into two divisions, with four bases for the eastern division and three for the western. Twenty-three ships will be in commission in 1918, forty-two in 1923, forty-eight in 1928, and the total of fifty-two in 1933. As to the naval bases, the chief will be Sydney and Fremantle.

Austrian writers are advocating the introduction of the Uge aerial torpedo in place of a mountain howitzer. We described the aerial torpedo in these columns last July. The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "The Austrian mountain howitzer is not a pack equipment, but travels on its wheels till bad ground is encountered, when it is taken to pieces and packed on the trail, which forms a sleigh. This method is not altogether satisfactory, as progress, except upon mountain tracks, is very slow. The argument in favor of superseding the howitzer by the rocket is as follows: A 25-pounder mountain howitzer, fitted for pack carriage, requires eight mules, and 100 rounds of 25-pounder ammunition, at eight rounds a mule, require thirteen mules, a total of twenty-one mules. Now a 40-pounder rocket carries the same charge of high explosive as the 25-pounder shell: the rocket tube weighs 120 lbs., or half a mule load. Since one mule carries six rockets, we get a tube and 103 rockets carried by sixteen mules, or a saving of five mules per subsection. Moreover, rockets are much cheaper than mountain howitzers, and the rockets and tube can be quickly manufactured on the outbreak of war. But whether the new rocket is equal as regards accuracy and effect to the mountain howitzer shell is a question which has yet to be determined."

Emperor William took part in a spectacular maneuver on the night and morning of May 8-9 near the historic battlefield of Gravelotte, about seven miles from Metz, where the Germans defeated the French on Aug. 18, 1870. The Kaiser directed the operations of the troops personally, remaining in the saddle all night, and did not leave the field until 6:30 in the morning, after he had ordered a terrific artillery engagement which settled the fight. Over 100 searchlights brilliantly illuminated the field and the countryside for miles around during the engagement.

A united public sympathy stands behind the plan for compulsory military training in Australasia, worked out by Lord Kitchener and adopted by both Australia and New Zealand with slight modifications to suit local conditions. The majorities by which the bills passed the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the Dominion were large in both instances, and even the Labor party, which had a majority in the Commonwealth Parliament, took a strongly favorable view of the necessity for universal service there by differing entirely from the opinions held by the similar party in the British House of Commons. To get the machinery in order by which the system could be called into being, commandants from the general staff were appointed to both Dominions, and by the beginning of the current year had arrived in their

respective commands. Little time has been lost in making a commencement; in Australia the month of January was set aside for the registration of all males of military age who would be required to serve under the new act, while in New Zealand a training camp was inaugurated for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers who would act as adjutants and area officers.

A crushing indictment against General Kuropatkin's conduct of the war with Japan is contained in a book by Count Witte, ex-Premier, which will probably be ready

for distribution within a few days at St. Petersburg, Russia. Witte accuses Kuropatkin of gross inefficiency, cowardice and mendacity in attempting to shift the blame for the disastrous outcome to other shoulders. It is considered certain that Kuropatkin will challenge Witte to a duel when the book appears.

Despatches of May 6 said that Costin, the aviator, had been arrested at Bucharest charged with photographing Rumanian fortresses from mid-air and selling the negatives to the Russian government.

PRINCIPAL ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

The contrast between the size of the modest little chaps in the pictures which follow and that of the other soldiers grouped with them shows the relative importance of the United States from the point of view of the foreign military observer, while the bulk of the largest of the figures may serve perhaps to indicate the importance of this country in the eyes of the average American citizen. These graphic illustrations are taken from a pamphlet on the "Strength and Organization of the

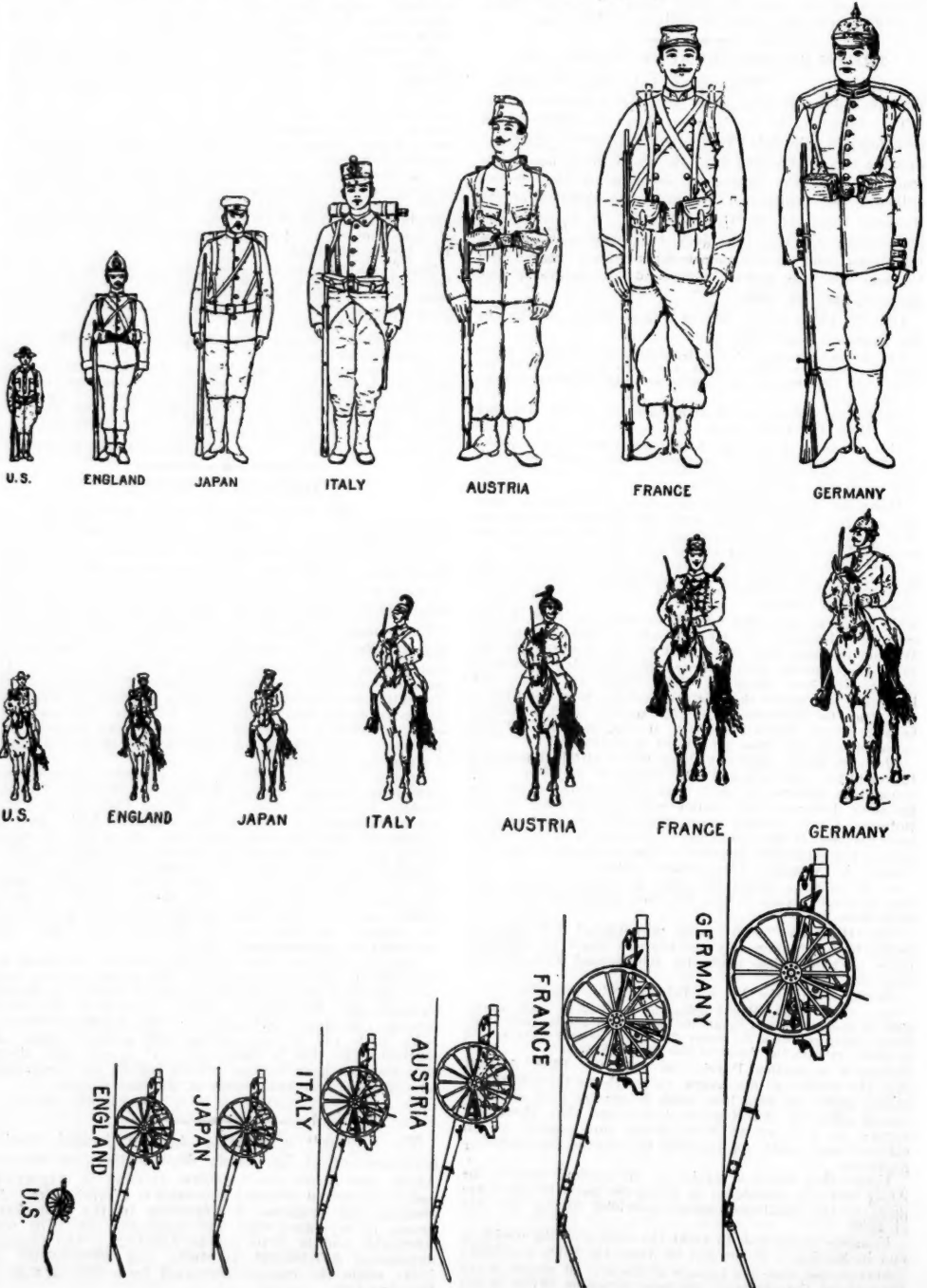
population of ninety millions and an aggregate wealth of over one hundred billions? And have we not a Carnegie among us with money enough to buy "peace at any price," so that we cannot have war anyhow? The contrast indicated by the figures is further shown by the table which follows, from the same pamphlet. It would be made still more emphatic if we were to allow for those in our Army occupied with fatigue duties, guard, paper work and kindred duties either absolutely unknown in foreign armies or existing in such a minor degree as to be infinitesimal, being performed by officers and men who are in addition to the forces named:

Country.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Foot artillery.	Coast artillery.	Technical troops.	Train.	Sanitary troops.	Total peace strength.
France ²	379,640	75,510	76,419	4,446	7,246	18,020	10,520	6,125	634,638
Germany	404,765	73,368	69,735	24,673	2,000	26,708	8,038	6,615	634,320
Austria ³	194,123	47,541	33,012	6,040	2,100	10,507	5,070	4,307	327,580
Russia	580,000	115,000	94,110	18,056	14,152	37,448	(1)	(1)	1,200,000
England ⁴	151,261	20,716	34,649	628	14,965	9,096	6,772	5,069	255,438
Italy	167,000	24,000	27,000	7,000	5,000	11,000	2,500	3,729	288,409
Mexico	20,326	7,318	1,912	(1)	(1)	657	215	(1)	31,000
Japan	149,402	14,585	18,918	6,889	16,727	11,427	3,484	(1)	230,000
United States.	27,370	13,540	5,456	0	19,993	3,449	0	4,117	81,361
Regulars ⁵	97,035	4,167	4,565	0	7,256	2,539	0	2,146	119,660
Organized Militia	124,405	17,707	10,021	0	27,249	5,988	0	6,263	201,021

¹Includes miscellaneous organizations, staffs, school detachments, etc.
²Includes troops stationed in Algiers and Tunis and such colonial troops as are stationed in France.
³Common army only. For Landwehr, see study on Austria.
⁴Regular army only. Indian army, colonial forces, and territorial forces are mentioned in study on England. Territorial force (British Isles) numbers 315,408. Canadian permanent force and organized militia numbers 67,037.
⁵Based on Army List, Nov. 20, 1910. The Porto Rican Regiment is counted as infantry. Technical troops include Engineers and Signal Corps. 8,000 recruits included in total. 5,000 Philippine Scouts are not counted.

Armies of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, England, Mexico and Japan," just published by the War College Division of the General Staff. If the small men in the pictures look modest and somewhat depressed, it may be explained by the fact that they well know that if an occasion should arise for a quarrel with any one of the others of the group their backers would expect them to make mincemeat of the other fellow. Have we not a

This table shows only the peace strength of the Powers named. France is able to mobilize for war 3,000,000 trained men, possibly a little more; Germany, 4,610,000; Austria-Hungary, 2,000,000; Russia, 5,000,000; England, 481,365 as her regular establishment; Italy, 1,500,000; Mexico, 100,000; Japan, 1,228,000. No wonder the little fellows to whom we have called attention look out of place in this company.



WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

The War Department has approved of a bill now pending before the New York State Legislature authorizing the establishment of a saloon within one-half mile of West Point Military Academy.

By the decision of the Judge Advocate General the War Department is authorized to accept from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia free license tags for its delivery wagons, so that they can be distinguished from those subject to tax.

Two company commanders were required by their department commander to refund the amount paid from company funds to compensate messroom and lavatory orderlies. Judge Advocate General Crowder held that their action was illegal, but as they acted in good faith, and in pursuance of a general misunderstanding of the subject, he recommends that the Secretary of War exercise his prerogative and relieve them from the charge against them, but, General Crowder adds, "it should be distinctly understood that the expenditures are not such as should be made." He says: "The general principle underlying the expenditure of the company fund is that it shall be expended for the benefit of the company along lines not followed by the Government. Any soldier may be detailed as a messroom or lavatory orderly." The Army Regulations authorize extra compensation from a company fund for a head cook, but they go no further. "Extra compensation cannot be paid from the fund because a soldier has in his charge valuable government property." Seeds may be procured from the post exchange or company fund, and as the gardener is working along what may be called private lines, "solely for the benefit of the company," he can be compensated; also the post room attendant, who is not recognized at all by the regulations.

A brief but forceful plea for the happy medium, the golden mean, in the instruction of soldiers is to be found in the address of Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., before the officers of the 7th New York, the text of which appears in another column of this issue. The swing of the pendulum affords him a striking figure with which to indicate the tendency to overdo a particular phase of education. Cycles of devotion and enthusiasm mark the development of the military art as they appear in other lines of human endeavor. It is to these that we owe much of the progress this old world has made, but a warning against catering too strongly upon one thing, against the tendency of turning a good thing into a fetish to be worshipped at the expense of others, is always timely, especially when so gracefully phrased as it is in Captain Moss's talk. The term "esprit de corps" so often used in the military world, touches upon a condition that is well worth the study of students. We have read that in the development of the Japanese army in these latter days the regimental esprit de corps is lost sight of, is discouraged, in its place being kept ever before the soldier the welfare, the success of the entire army. In the British army regimental names, regimental traditions, regimental histories are very conspicuous expressions of regimental esprit which Japan shows no haste to emulate. In the United States we have seen the rising and setting of the suns of various schools. Some have said that rifle shooting was the *sine qua non*; some have held up the surpassing virtues of march-outs till the men were nearly "hiked" to death; others have held firmly to the necessity of map study, and still others have seen in maneuvers the chief educational feature to be followed. All these enthusiasts have served the Army well in presenting the advantages of their favorite branches of study. Captain Moss does not decry this enthusiasm in itself, but shows the dangers that may arise from exaggeration. The diminished value of close order movements since the invention of the modern high power rifle was well explained by the lecturer in his comparison with the days of Frederick the Great.

On account of the protests that have been made against the appearance of Brigham Young's picture on the coffee tray of the silver set that is to be presented to the Utah concern which is manufacturing it has been placed in a very embarrassing situation. Although the set is to be presented on Aug. 1 the silversmith has not yet completed the work on the set. Aside from fearing that a resolution may be passed by Congress ordering the Navy Department to refuse to accept the set, the concern is now threatened with a boycott from the organization which is making the fight against the acceptance of the set with the design which calls for the picture of a monument containing the portrait of Brigham Young. Some of the officers of the ladies' organizations have given notice to the manufacturers of the set that they will boycott them if they do not refuse to place the design on the coffee tray which has been furnished by the officials of the state of Utah. On May 15 representatives of the organizations which are opposed to the design on the silver appeared before the House Committee and formally protested against the appearance of Brigham Young's portrait on the coffee tray. Among those who were heard were Mrs. H. S. Owen, Salt Lake City, representing the Non-Mormon party; Rev. Robert M. Stevens, president Westminster College; Miss Janet E. Richards, of the D.A.R.; Mrs. Albion V. Wadhams, Interdenominational Council of Women for the Promotion of Christian Patriotic Service; Rev. George A. Miller, vice president of the Ministerial Federation; Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Washington, D.C.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry with reference to shoe contracts, Secretary Meyer shows that contracts for \$378,375, seventy-eight per cent. of the whole, were awarded to Joseph M. Herman and Company because they were the lowest bidders, and where there was no competitive bidding they get the bulk of the award. In one instance, where their bid was the same as that of another contractor, the contract was divided equally between the two. When Representative Diferderfer made his charge, Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, a son-in-law of Senator Lodge, said: "I have never heard of Herman and Company in all my life, and I am probably somewhat familiar with the boot and shoe trade." "Then," retorted Mr. Diferderfer, "I shall be at liberty in the near future to show to the gentleman that they have had absolute control of the shoes made for the Army and Navy; that they have frozen out competitors that I know of who have lost out and are to-day bankrupt owing to the fact that this firm of

Herman and Company has used its influence with the Government to exclude competitors and have placed them on the black list, so to speak, and have even gone so far as to give money so that other firms may not be competitors after freezing them out." Secretary Meyer's statement was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, which will use it as the basis for an investigation.

Officers of the U.S. Army who will compete in the International Horse Show to be held at Olympia, near London, during the ceremonies attending the coronation of King George in June, have practically completed their special course of training at Fort Myer, Va., and will sail from New York June 20 for London. Those to sail are Capt. George Vidmer, Capt. Guy V. Henry, 1st Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 2d Lieut. E. F. Graham and 2d Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, jr., all of the Cavalry. They will be in charge of Lieut. Col. Fred S. Foltz, 15th Cav., and will be attended by ten enlisted men. Their mounts comprise the best horses that could be obtained in the United States. All are celebrated winners at shows in hunter, jumper and saddle classes. Chiswell, Duke of Ashleigh and St. Nicholas II. are specially useful as chargers. No fewer than twelve countries will be represented in the different competitions. The principal event of the show will be the competition for the King Edward Cup for the best military team, a prize which last year was carried off by Belgium. The new King George Cup will be awarded to the most successful individual competitor in the military events.

One of the most interesting experiments that has been conducted by the Ordnance Department will begin in July, when the new balloon gun is set up at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. The carriage for the gun is being built at the Rock Island Arsenal and the gun at Watervliet. Different kinds of projectiles have been manufactured at the Government Ordnance shop, and several have been purchased from other countries to be fired at balloon and airship targets. The experiment will be on the most extensive scale of any conducted with balloon targets. Although the Army ordnance officers, as well as the Navy experts, believe that service rifles will be effective against airships, it is proposed to determine what can be done with field artillery in protecting an army against the operation of balloons and aeroplanes. Experiments are being conducted with the various new types of howitzers at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds by the Ordnance Department. As a result of these experiments new arranged tables will be prepared and graduate fuse setters. One of the guns in which there is the greatest interest is the new 3-inch howitzer which is to take the place of the 2.95 mountain howitzers now in service. Work upon the construction of five howitzers of this class has begun.

Some amendments to existing law are suggested as a solution of the personnel question in the Navy by a letter from Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee. Mr. Padgett's letter asks for the following information from the Secretary of the Navy: "Under existing law how many line officers of command and flag rank would be of each age on July 2 of each year up to and including the fiscal year of 1930? If the number of officers age forty-four are added to the present list July 1 of each year, how many officers will reach retiring age of sixty-two years during the same period? If twenty promotions to command rank in the line were made on July 1 of each year, what would be the estimated average age of the twenty officers promoted during that time? Also some information is requested for eighteen, sixteen and fourteen annual promotions to command rank; a list of armed cruising vessels of war in commission for sea service Jan. 1 for years 1907 to 1911, inclusive, and the number of commissioned line officers of each grade serving thereon." At the request of Mr. Padgett the Navy Department is preparing a statement of the total cost of the bill pending before the committee.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has issued new instructions governing the management of the wireless stations of the Service. The new regulations provide for the handling of messages of distress from ships at sea as speedily as possible. Official messages are divided into classes according to their importance and handled in the order of their importance. Unnecessary exchanges of messages between operators is forbidden. This provision was inserted at the request of commercial wireless concerns, which have recently complained that the Navy operators interfered with the transmission of important messages by breaking into other stations. There are many definite regulations to prevent interference and to reduce and systematize the handling of official messages. One of the regulations is as follows: "A special written report giving full particulars shall be made of any unnecessary interference experienced; also of any abusive or vulgar language received by wireless. The use of the wireless apparatus to reply to any message containing offensive language with similar language will be considered a grave offense."

Two years ago one of Uncle Sam's soldiers filed on a forty-acre homestead adjoining the town of Powell, Wyo. By applying his time served in the Army, this homesteader has now made final proof. He has paid out only \$500 on the ten-payment plan toward water rights and improvements, and has just refused a \$3,000 offer for his forty-acre farm. This illustrates the value of irrigated farms under the government canals on the Big Horn basin, Wyo. More of the same kind of land will be opened to entry soon, we are informed by the Director of the Reclamation Service, in Washington. The Ralston Unit is already platted, and twelve miles more of the main canal is more than half finished by the contractors. At the present time a large number of farms of equal value are open to settlement on the Shoshone project in Wyoming. Full information will be furnished upon request. Address inquiries to the Statistician, U.S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D.C.

Pvt. John Lepp, of the 11th U.S. Inf., who was under arrest for systematic robbery of the homes of officers of the regiment, escaped on May 17 at Fort Russell by mortally injuring Private Burgess, of the 2d Inf., with a crowbar. Later, while resisting arrest, Lepp shot Private Coyle, of the 2d, through the neck, inflicting a wound which will cause death. Lepp had been in the

guardhouse for weeks. He was ordered to tear down a shed and was under guard of Burgess. While the latter's back was turned Lepp smashed his skull with a crowbar and fled. Searching parties were sent out and Sergeant Whittaker and Private Coyle soon found the prisoner. Sergeant Whittaker ordered Coyle to guard Lepp while he went to the fort for more men. Three minutes later Whittaker heard shooting, and when he returned with a dozen men he found Coyle dying. Lepp had escaped, and was still at large at last accounts.

Rules for engineering competitions for the coming year, to be issued May 27, will contain a number of important changes and improvements. An effort has been made by the engineering competition directors to entirely eliminate the elements which have been subject to complaint from officers in the Navy as unfair. Special attention has been paid in formulating the rules to consider the differences in conditions between long and short runs. General instructions on coaling will be included in the rules so as to prevent any great error due to inaccuracy in estimating the capacity of coal bunkers. The Bureau of supplies and Accounts has submitted some important data on a new system of handling coal which have been incorporated into the rules. There are a number of important provisions in the rules applying to oil-burning ships. This has been a very difficult subject to handle as there is a difference in opinion among experts as to the manner in which the heating capacity of oil should be measured.

It is understood that the following officers of the Adjutant General's Department have been selected for duty as adjutants general at divisions and departments indicated: Col. George Andrews, Eastern Division, Governors Island; Col. William A. Simpson, Central Division; Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, Western Division; Major Frederick Perkins, Department of the East, Fort Totten; Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, Department of the Gulf; Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, Department of the Lakes; Major Harry C. Hale, Department of Missouri; Major William S. Scott, Department of Texas; Lieut. Col. Ira A. Haynes, Department of California; Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Department of the Columbia.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., director of target practice and engineering competitions, was the host at a dinner given May 18 in Washington, D.C., to Lieut. Comdr. Harry A. Baldrige, U.S.N., who leaves shortly to assume the duties of gunnery officer on the Mississippi. Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, of the Louisiana, succeeds Lieutenant Commander Baldrige as assistant director of target practice and engineering competitions. The guests of the occasion included, aside from those in the office of the Director of Target Practice, officers from the Bureau of Ordnance and Bureau of Steam Engineering. No one has done more to make the work under Lieutenant Commander Palmer a success than has Lieutenant Commander Baldrige.

Capt. Duncan K. Major, 18th U.S. Inf., temporarily in command at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz., and Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., retired, have signified their intention of bringing suit in the U.S. District Court at Prescott against the manager of a Prescott skating rink who denied them admission to the place because they were in the uniform of U.S. Army officers. U.S. District Attorney Morrison, of Tucson, will be asked to prepare the complaint. The incident has been reported to the War Department.

Invitations are out for a banquet of the Naval Academy class '91, which is to take place at Washington, D.C., May 31. The affair is to be a celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the entrance of the class into the Service. Thirty guests have already accepted invitations, and it is expected that over forty will sit down at the banquet table. Some of the most distinguished officers of the Service are members of the class.

The headquarters, band, headquarters 2d Battalion and Battery F, 2d U.S. Field Artillery, Colonel Taylor, Captains Guignard and Butner, Lieutenants Jones, Morrison, George and Parrott, Veterinarian Foster, with Lieutenant Phelan, Med. Res. Corps, attached, twenty enlisted men of non-commissioned staff and band, thirty-eight enlisted men, Battery F, arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., 11:45 a.m., May 15.

At the conclusion of a letter addressed to the annual Confederate reunion at Little Rock, Ark., President Taft said: "One of the most pleasant incidents of my visits South was the evident desire on the part of its people to confirm to the world that we are getting closer and closer together. I congratulate the South on the wonderful progress which it is now making and on the spirit of civic pride which it is displaying."

Nine out of the thirteen candidates who were designated to take examinations for commissions in the Navy Pay Corps reported to the board on May 15. The examination was so difficult that, on May 18, four of the candidates dropped out of the competition. Although there are only two vacancies in prospect, it is extremely doubtful whether they can be filled by this examination.

The report of the board which was appointed to determine the amount of the damages done to the Puritan by the experiment with high explosives is now complete, and in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. It will be submitted to the Secretary's aid before being made public.

Arrangements have been made by the War and Navy Departments for the transportation to the United States of the mainmast of the wreck of the battleship Maine. The mainmast will be placed in the Arlington National Cemetery as a monument to the victims of the disaster.

The graduating class of the Military Academy went to Sandy Hook on the morning of May 19 for the annual instruction visit of the Academy to the outer defenses of New York Harbor.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The transport Logan arrived at San Francisco May 12 from Manila with forty-six officers, including Col. Frank A. Edwards, Cav., Strong, Coast Art., Taylor, 2d F.A.; Captains Guignard, 2d Field Art., Hall, 5th Cav.; Lieutenants Ballard, Phelan, M.R.C.; Cadet Ver (Quevedo); 81 enlisted 50th, 68 51st, 73 54th, 76 55th Coast Art., 20 headquarters and band, 38 Co. F, 2d Field Art.; 431 casuals, nine enlisted sick, two insane, 17 military convicts; body of Major Pickett.

The Army transport Sherman sailed May 15 from Manila with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, Sub. Dept., Capt. Richard C. Burleson, Ord. Dept., Col. Charles G. Woodward, Coast Art., Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Field Art. To San Francisco—First Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf., Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Inf., Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Waller H. Dade, M.R.C., 1st Lieut. David P. Wood, 16th Inf., Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., Major Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf., Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., Capt. Rufus B. Clark, 11th Inf., 1st Lieut. William Buerkle, P.S., 1st Lieut. Michael O'Keefe, P.S., 1st Lieut. William G. Muldoon, P.S.

The assignments to the Army transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., via Honolulu and Guam, May 5, 1911, included the following first class passengers:

For Manila—Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, and wife; Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; Major G. W. Ruthers, Coms.; Major W. M. Wright, A.G., wife and two children; Major D. J. Baker, jr., 11th Inf., wife and child; Major E. A. Lewis, 6th Inf.; Capt. S. B. Arnold, Signal Corps, wife and mother; Capt. A. E. Kennington, 7th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav., wife and two children; Asst. Surg. John B. Mears, U.S.N.; Capt. G. B. Pond, 20th Inf.; Capt. R. E. Brooks, P.S., and wife; Capt. I. F. Costello, P.S.; Lieut. R. E. Smyser, 14th Cav.; Lieut. R. C. Caldwell, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., and wife; Lieut. C. L. Baker, M.R.C., wife and two children; Lieut. T. B. McCown, M.R.C.; Lieut. T. A. Nichols, P.S.; Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S.; Lieut. O. G. Palmer, 7th Cav., wife and two children; Asst. Surg. J. G. Omelvena, U.S.N., and wife; Asst. Surgs. Lester L. Pratt and J. J. O'Malley, U.S.N.; Lieut. David H. Scott, 3d Inf., wife and child; Lieut. H. G. Craven, P.S., and wife; Civil Engr. Carroll Paul, U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. Victor M. Whitside, 7th Cav.; Lieut. John J. Waterman, 7th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Arthur Boettcher, 6th Inf.; Lieut. G. W. Daywalt, ex-Lieut. M.R.C.; J. L. Pede, clerk, Q.M.D.; Mrs. Ralph G. Ludwig, wife of insular employee; Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, mother of Captain Lee, 7th Cav.; Mrs. Charles L. Foster, wife of captain, Med. Corps, and child; J. G. Brown, clerk, Q.M.D.; Mrs. S. J. Mulhall, mother-in-law of Lieut. E. S. Sayer, 21st Inf.; Frank Foster, clerk, M.D., and wife; Miss Gertrude McGee, sister of lieutenant, 2d Cav.; Miss Adeline Maurice, fiancée Lieutenant Davis, 21st Inf.; W. H. Phipps, insular employee, wife and child; Miss Mattie May Lowe, sister-in-law of Capt. J. W. Craig, Phil. Constab.; W. H. Booram and Miss Marion Huff, insular employees; Miss Katherine Black, insular employee, and mother; Louis R. Jacob, insular employee, wife and child; Daniel B. Clark and Mrs. M. A. Keeny, insular employees; E. G. Turner, insular employee, wife and two children; Mrs. Georgia Leonard, insular service; Mrs. Frank Martin, wife of insular employee; Thomas R. Flack, insular employee; Edward S. Bridges, insular employee, wife and child; H. H. Burditt, ex-second officer, transport Crook; Mrs. J. M. Healey, insular employee; W. J. Davies, ex-chief steward, transport Crook; Alexander J. Chase, foreman on fortification work, Engr. Dept.; Miss Clara Archer, sister-in-law of Mr. E. G. Turner, insular employee; Mrs. Margaret Griffith, mother-in-law of Mr. L. H. Jacob, insular employee; J. A. McKinnon, vetn., Q.M.D.; Alonzo E. Adair, secretary to Auditor for Philippine Islands.

For Guam—Asst. Surg. Jasper V. Howard, U.S.N.; Asst. Surg. Edward P. Halton, U.S.N., and wife.

Honolulu to Manila—Hugh M. Curran, Philippine Forestry Service, and aunt.

For Honolulu—Major George B. Duncan, 2d Inf.; Lieut. R. M. Barton, 5th Cav., and wife; Lieut. C. A. Caffery, 2d Inf., and wife; Lieut. W. G. Gullion, 2d Inf., wife and child; Lieut. H. W. Baird, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Charles A. Clark, C.A.C.; Mrs. E. A. Sturges, wife of captain, 5th Cav.; Mrs. Stanley Koch, member of family of Captain McClure, 5th Cav.; J. G. Clarkson, architectural draftsman, U.S.N.

The Sheridan also carried three second class for Honolulu and forty-two second class for Manila, and in troops' class 586 to Manila and 97 to Honolulu, of which eight enlisted, 40 casuals and 45 recruits were for Honolulu, and 15 casuals, 383 recruits, 134 enlisted, 7th Cavalry (E and F), and 47 enlisted, U.S.N., were for Manila.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., who reached his colonelcy March 11, 1911, was born in Alabama Jan. 15, 1861. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1881, and was graduated and promoted to the Army as second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, June 14, 1885. He was promoted first lieutenant, 6th Infantry, in 1892, and was transferred to the 10th Infantry the following September. He was appointed captain and commissary June 22, 1898; was promoted major and commissary in April, 1901. In 1902 he desired to be transferred back to the line, and on June 27, 1902, he was transferred to the 28th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 8th Infantry, Oct. 31, 1906. After graduation Colonel Bullard served on the frontier at Fort Union, N.M., and also at Fort Marcy, N.M., and Forts Bliss, Texas, Leavenworth, Kas., and Stanton, N.M. During the war with Spain he was appointed colonel of the 3d Regiment of Alabama Infantry. In August, 1899, he was appointed colonel of the 39th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and organized it at Fort Crook, Neb. He went with the command to the Philippines in December, 1899, where it rendered very efficient service. He also served in the Philippines with the 28th Infantry during 1902 and 1904, and was engaged in constructing the Iligan-Lanao military road. He was Governor of Lanao District, Moro Province. He was also, among other military duties, on duty with the

provisional government of Cuba, 1906-1909. He was last on duty at San Diego, Cal.

Col. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A., promoted March 11, 1911, from lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, and assigned to command the 28th Infantry, was born in Maryland Sept. 24, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 10th Infantry. He served with the 10th Infantry until promoted major, 3d Infantry, Dec. 31, 1902. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, Oct. 20, 1910. In 1899 he served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 35th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, where he was with General Lawton's division, and took part in the capture of San Miguel de Mayumo and operations under General Funston. He was mustered out of the Volunteers in May, 1901. His previous service included duty in New Mexico and Oklahoma from April, 1893, to April, 1898, during Indian troubles. He was Q.M., 5th Army Corps, in camp near Santiago, Cuba, July 3 to Aug. 18, 1898, and was later aid to Major General Shafter. Following Philippine service, he served in Alaska and at posts in Washington, and his last assignment to duty was at San Antonio.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, promoted from lieutenant colonel, 23d Infantry, to date from March 11, 1911, was born in North Carolina Jan. 10, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, being promoted in the Army at that time a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry. He remained with that command until April 21, 1901, when he was promoted major, 5th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 23d Infantry, Jan. 1, 1907. After graduation he served on the frontier at Fort Stockton, Texas, on scouting expeditions incident to Indian troubles, up to June, 1882, when he went to Fort Hale, Dakota, and thence to Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Shaw, Mont. The latter part of 1888 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, where he remained to Oct. 1, 1891. Subsequent service included duty as judge advocate, Department of Dakota and Department of the Columbia. He was in command of the exploring expedition in Alaska, April to November, 1898, and of the exploring expedition to Cook's Inlet and other points in Alaska in 1899. He also served in the Philippines, and his last post of duty was at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Col. Charles McClure, U.S.A., promoted March 11, 1911, and assigned to the 30th Infantry, was born in Illinois Sept. 28, 1856. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 18th Infantry. He remained with the latter regiment until March 1, 1901, when he was promoted major, 14th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 17th Infantry, July 3, 1906, and was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department Sept. 16, 1907. He was ordered on frontier duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., after his graduation leave, and served there until June, 1883, when he was ordered to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Illinois Industrial University. From July, 1886, to June, 1888, he was on frontier duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and his subsequent service included duty as acting judge advocate, Department of the Columbia, from December, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1895; judge advocate and mustering officer on staff of General MacArthur, 2d Division, 8th Corps, 1899. He was also major and J.A. of U.S. Volunteers in 1899. He was on duty in Cuba with his regiment in 1907, and was adjutant general, Department of Texas, the latter part of the same year. His last assignment to duty was in Washington, D.C.

Col. Henry Kirby, U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel, 6th Infantry, to date from March 11, 1911, and assigned to the 3d Infantry, was born in North Carolina Oct. 20, 1851. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 15, 1877, and promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, and was promoted second lieutenant five days later. He remained with the 10th Infantry until Feb. 4, 1903, when he was promoted major, 18th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Infantry, Jan. 19, 1911. After graduation leave he served on frontier duty in Texas, scouting to May 11, 1879, when he was ordered North to Fort Porter, N.Y. In the summer of 1884 he was ordered to frontier duty at Fort Union, N.M., and then went to West Point as assistant instructor of tactics to August, 1888. Other subsequent service included frontier duty in New Mexico and Arizona to 1894; regimental adjutant, 10th Infantry, Sept. 27, 1899; on general recruiting service at Nashville, Tenn., from Oct. 1, 1897, to April 18, 1899. From May of the latter year to March, 1903, he served in Cuba, and then went for a short tour to the Philippines. After returning to the United States he served on recruiting and other duty, and went to the Philippines again Nov. 8, 1907, with the 18th Infantry; returned to the United States some two years later, and is now in the islands on a third tour.

Civil Engr. Alfred C. Lewerenz, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list from May 4 for disability incident to the Service, was appointed to the Service from Michigan on Feb. 23, 1899, and has the rank of lieutenant commander.

DEATH OF LIEUT. G. E. M. KELLY.

The board of officers, composed of 1st Lieut. P. N. Beck, 1st Lieut. B. D. Foulois and 2d Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., which investigated the death of Lieut. George E. M. Kelly, 30th U.S. Inf., who was thrown from a Curtiss biplane at San Antonio on May 10, have reported as follows: "After striking the ground the first time the machine bounded to a height of approximately ten feet, gradually rising to about thirty feet until within seventy-five yards of the camp of the 11th Infantry. It made a sharp turn to the left and made an abrupt dive to the ground. Lieutenant Kelly was thrown clear of the machine to a distance of about twenty feet. As a result of the first impact with the earth it is apparent that the pilot lost control of the front elevator control. From all these preceding facts the board is of the unanimous opinion that the accident was due to the efforts of Lieutenant Kelly to avoid endangering the occupants of the 11th Infantry camp, in which endeavor it became necessary for him to make a sharp left turn, which, in the crippled condition of the machine, brought more strain on the controls than would have been required in a straightaway landing. Such straightaway landing was impracticable owing to the proximity of the tents."

LIEUTENANT KELLY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

When Lieutenants Foulois, Walker and Beck, of the Aviation Corps, went through the effects of the late Lieut. George E. M. Kelly, the Army aviator who was

killed on May 10, they found a brief obituary notice of himself that Kelly had prepared against just such a contingency as that which occurred so suddenly. The obituary was written within the last two weeks. Two of the officers remembered when they found it, says a San Antonio press despatch, that they had heard Kelly say half seriously that before he went up in an aeroplane he thought he had better write out a little death notice to be used if he didn't come down alive. The biography, which throws a strong light on the character of the man who wrote it, is as follows:

Born in London, England, Dec. 14, 1878. Educated at private schools and at Bedford. Had always wished to go into the army, but was unable to afford it, owing to the necessities of a British officer requiring a private income, the pay being too small. Came to the United States in August, 1896. Went to Great Falls, Mont., where two uncles were in business. Engaged in several occupations with little success, except to acquire some mechanical training. At the outbreak of the Boer war tried to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but was rejected on account of light weight. Became a naturalized citizen in 1902.

In summer of 1903 went to New York city. While there, hearing that commissions could be obtained through the ranks, enlisted on Jan. 14 in 84th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. Made application to the examiner for a commission after two years' service December, 1905. Passed preliminary examination at New York city in March, 1906, and the final examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., January, 1907. Was commissioned in the Infantry to date from January, 1907; was assigned to the 30th Infantry. Went to the Philippine Islands with the regiment in July, 1907. Was on detached service for a year on the topographical survey of the island of Luzon.

Left the Philippines July, 1909, on leave, and traveled in China, thence to England by way of Suez. Observed privately the British army maneuvers in the fall of 1909, and returned to the United States December, 1909, and joined the 30th again at San Francisco, and have been there ever since.

Was attached to the battalion under J. P. O'Neill at the aviation meet at Selfridge Field. Made an ascent with Walter Brookins and took photographs. Was detailed by the War Department to proceed to San Diego and take instruction in aviation under Glenn Curtiss February, 1911. All about myself.

G. E. M. KELLY, 2d Lieut., 30th Inf.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT KELLY.

De mortuis nihil nisi bonum is a saying that, doubtless, is responsible for much of the glamor cast over the lives and characters of those who have preceded us in the crossing of the Great Divide. But no one who knew Kelly well need use that or any similar quotation as an apology for telling the military world of the fine qualities of heart and mind of him who lately came to a tragic end at San Antonio.

The Army has made another sacrifice upon the altar of aviation, and in this instance, as well as in the other, has given one of its best. Kelly was an English-Irishman, so to speak, for while he came of Irish stock he had been reared in England. He had many of the mannerisms that we have been led to consider as typically English, while in many ways his temperament was typically Irish; the combination of the two produced a personality that was singularly attractive. Warm-hearted and impulsive, he was a loyal friend and generous to a fault. He was a congenial companion, and a moving spirit in the regimental mess and in all that makes for the development and preservation of *esprit de corps*. He was a conscientious and efficient officer, and an enthusiastic soldier, who loved his profession. That he had plenty of grit no one doubted, and he confirmed that belief on Selfridge Field, at San Diego, and particularly in his last hour at San Antonio, when he remained cool and collected in the very face of death. And with it all he was a thorough gentleman and the soul of honor; the longer and better one knew him, the greater this impression. The Service has lost a valuable officer, and his regiment will miss him sorely. There be those to whom his passing brings a sorrow that is keen and deep; to them, as well as to his sorrowing relatives, comes the consoling knowledge that he died in the service of his adopted country as truly as if he had met his death upon the stricken field.

Requiescat in pace. Kelly has gone to join that great company of "gentlemen unafraid," and this humble tribute from one who liked him well could close with no more fitting words than these, from Kipling's beautiful tribute to his friend:

"'Tis as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth:

In simpleness, and gentleness, and honor and clean mirth."

P. H. B.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Augusta Freear Heacock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Heacock, of East Orange, N.J., was married to Lieut. Andrew Francis Carter, U.S.N., son of Mr. William J. Carter, of Dillon, S.C., in the Church of the Ascension, New York city, May 16, 1911. The decorations consisted of palms and Easter lilies. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a walking length gown of white satin and chiffon, with a short coat of Irish point lace and a large white straw hat, trimmed with white tulle and topped with white aigrettes. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride's only attendant was Miss Catherine Carter, sister of the bridegroom, whose gown was of lavender satin veiled with white point lace. She wore a white lace hat bordered with lavender and white sweet peas, and carried a bouquet of lavender sweet peas. The best man was Lieut. John N. Ferguson, U.S.N., and the ushers were Lieut. R. S. Holmes, U.S.N., and Lieut. John W. Wilcox, jr., U.S.N. After the ceremony there was a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan. Lieutenant Carter and his bride left for the South, to spend a part of their honeymoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carl H. Müller, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Florence Janit, to Capt. William Luke Luhn, 10th U.S. Cav. The wedding will occur late in June.

Miss Marion Campbell Gibson, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral W. C. Gibson, U.S.N., was married to Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., quietly on Thursday, May 18, 1911, at the home of Mrs. Gibson, No. 1412 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives only.

Chaplain and Mrs. John M. Moose announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. Rollo Curtin Ditto, U.S.A., on April 1, 1911, at Manila, P.I. They are at home at 114 Nozalea.

Dr. and Mrs. James Francis Curry announce the en-

engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Frances Curry, to Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Plattsburg, N.Y. The announcement was made May 14 at a luncheon given by Mrs. Curry to some of her daughter's friends at her home, 203 Alexander avenue, New York city. The wedding will take place next fall.

The engagement is announced of Ensign Albert S. Rees, U.S.N., of the South Dakota, and Miss Jennie Lee, daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. James William Lee, of the prominent Southern family of that name. Miss Lee has been making her home with her sister, Mrs. B. F. Schlesinger, in San Francisco. The wedding is to take place in that city June 7. Ensign Robert Gross, U.S.N., will be best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Ray, of Grass Valley, Cal., have just announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Ida L. Wilhelm, to Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 1st U.S. Field Art. The wedding will take place during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Cunningham announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., in New York, on Saturday, May 13, 1911. Mr. Logan Cunningham, of Princeton, N.J., a brother of the bride, was the best man, and Miss Clara Price, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. Lieutenant Price is stationed at Winthrop, Md.

On the evening of May 12, at Fort Robinson, Neb., Col. and Mrs. George Allan Dodd, 12th U.S. Cav., at a reception given the officers and ladies of the garrison, announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ethel, to Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, 5th Field Art. It is expected the wedding will take place at Fort Robinson in July, and Miss Dodd has the good wishes of her host of friends, both in the Army and Navy circles.

Ensign Charles McK. Lynch, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Richardson Kinkadee will be married in Greensburg, Pa., June 7, 1911.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Winslow, to Edward A. Smith, of Chicago.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Janin, youngest daughter of the late Edward Janin, to Ensign Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., son of the late Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., took place in Washington, D.C., May 17, 1911, at Valley View, the suburban home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Porter Morse. The ceremony, held on the lawn, was attended only by the immediate relatives of the two young people and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. William Russell, of St. Patrick's Church, officiated. Miss Juliette Janin was her sister's only attendant. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox, U.S.N., was best man.

Mrs. S. J. Pemberton, of Albemarle, N.C., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Louise Pemberton, to Lieut. John Norwood Ferguson, U.S.N. Lieutenant Ferguson has just been detached from duty on board the U.S.S. North Dakota.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of Lieut. George E. M. Kelly, 30th U.S. Inf., who was killed by a fall from an aeroplane at San Antonio, Texas, May 10, were buried in the National Cemetery at San Antonio May 15, 1911. His uncle, Benars B. Kelly, of Great Falls, Mont., was the only member of the family present. The pallbearers were Lieuts. Paul W. Beck, Benjamin D. Foulis, John C. Walker, Olin O. Ellis, Horace M. Hickam, Fred C. Test, U.S.A., and six sergeants of the aero division of the Signal Corps. The flag-draped coffin was borne on a caisson escorted by a squadron of the 11th Cavalry and a firing party of Infantry. Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d Cav., U.S.A., read the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The aero division sent a large floral emblem of a wheel and propeller. Company C, 30th U.S. Infantry, at San Diego, sent company emblems. One flower piece bore the card of Glenn H. Curtis.

Mrs. Anna E. Barnard, widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John G. Barnard, U.S.A., died May 15, 1911, of paralysis, at her home in Lakewood, N.J. She was in her eighty-third year. She was born in Baltimore. Two daughters and a son survive her.

The infant son of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Coast Art., U.S.A., died in port at Honolulu May 4, 1911, aged seven months and twenty-one days.

Mrs. Jane S. Ransom, widow of Commodore George M. Ransom, U.S.N., died at Warren, R.I., May 12, 1911, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. She was born at Monticello, N.Y., on Feb. 28, 1820, the daughter of Dr. Horace and Mrs. Marcia Slade Chase Manley. Dr. Manley served in the War of 1812, and afterward settled at Richfield Springs, N.Y., where he discovered and developed the famous medicinal springs at that place. Mrs. Ransom is survived by two sons, Dr. Manley Ransom, of New York city, and William McC. Ransom, of Warren, R.I., also a daughter, wife of Major Charles W. Abbott, jr., U.S.A., retired, who is the Adjutant General of Rhode Island. Another daughter was the wife of Rear Admiral William Swift, U.S.N., retired, who left three daughters and two sons. Two of the former are the wives of Surg. Frederick A. Asserson and Paymr. George P. Auld, U.S.N., respectively.

Mrs. Alida C. Woolsey Pangburn, wife of Edward L. Pangburn and daughter of the late Richard L. Woolsey, died at Seattle, Wash., May 3, 1911. Mrs. Pangburn was born at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 25, 1872, and with her parents resided during the early part of her life at West Point, N.Y., where she had many acquaintances.

Col. Heman A. Tyler, for many years head of the 1st Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, and a survivor of the Civil War, died suddenly of heart disease at his summer home at Crescent Beach, on Long Island Sound, May 12, 1911, while superintending the cleaning of his grounds. He was born in Ellenville, N.Y., in 1842, and in the Civil War enlisted in the 1st New York Heavy Artillery.

Mrs. Harriet D. Yates, wife of Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1911.

Major Jacob F. Munson, U.S.A., retired, who died at Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1911, was a veteran of the Civil War, serving from Sept. 14, 1861, until honorably mustered out Feb. 15, 1866. He served as private, corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant in the 83d New York Volunteers to June 23, 1864, and was then appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Veteran Infantry. He received the brevet of captain for gallant

and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, May 11, 1866, and served in that command until retired as a captain, Nov. 19, 1896. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904. Major Munson was born in New York Nov. 19, 1832.

Mrs. J. G. C. Happersett, widow of Major Happersett, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., May 16, 1911.

Mrs. William E. Magill, mother of Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., died at Erie, Pa., May 16, 1911, in her eighty-second year.

Admiral Rodney MacLaine Lloyd, R.N., retired, died suddenly at the Royal Naval Club, at Portsmouth, England, May 17, 1911, from angina pectoris. He was born in 1841, and after serving in the Baltic, China and Egyptian Sudan was made an admiral in 1904. As a rear admiral he commanded the Mediterranean fleet in the summer of 1899.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Miss Florence Booker, sister-in-law of Capt. R. C. Marshall, U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Sadie Fleming at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Miss Gussie Field, of Dallas, Texas, sister of Mrs. Field, is the guest of Med. Inspr. and Mrs. James G. Field at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mrs. William A. Shunk, the wife of Colonel Shunk, 1st U.S. Cav., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Godwin, the Dresden, Washington, D.C., for a few days.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., is staying at the Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, N.H., until the U.S.S. Maine goes into commission at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

After a visit at her home at Lockport, N.Y., Mrs. Upton, wife of Capt. L. S. Upton, Pay Dept., U.S.A., has joined her husband in New York city, and they have taken apartments at the Paterno, corner of 116th street and Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, and Miss Jessie Fremont have arrived in Washington, D.C., and opened their former home at the corner of R street and Florida avenue.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Captain Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., entertained with a breakfast at high noon at her home at Fort Russell, Wyo., on Sunday, May 14. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell and Dr. Fletcher.

Four hundred officers and cadets from the U.S.M.A., West Point, will occupy the boxes and a large section of the orchestra at the performance of "The Pink Lady" in the new Amsterdam Theater, New York city, on the night of June 13. The theater will be decorated appropriately and there will be a special song for the cadets.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Granby, of Norfolk, Va., entertained at dinner May 11 at their home in honor of Miss Field, of Texas. Covers were laid for eight, and the guests were Miss Field, Miss Emma Powell, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Mary Granby, Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, Dr. Joseph Grice and Mr. C. Wiley Granby, jr.

Mrs. A. C. Dillingham was hostess at a beautiful dinner Friday evening, May 12, at the residence of her brother, Naval Constructor Gillmor, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Old-fashioned snapdragons formed the floral decorations, and the candles were white, in silver shades. Mrs. Dillingham's guests on this occasion included Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller.

Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams, who is giving a series of entertainments for the younger set, had a dinner party in Washington, D.C., May 11, complimentary to Miss Isabel Mersman, of St. Louis, who is her guest. Miss Helen Taft was one of the guests, and others were Miss Laura Merriam, Miss Jean Oliver, Mr. John Barrett, Mr. A. Platt Andrew, Capt. James A. Logan, jr., U.S.A., and Representative Theron A. Catlin, of St. Louis.

Lieut. Constant Cordier, 4th U.S. Inf., Military Attaché of the American Legation at Lima, Peru, received on May 12 the degree of doctor of political science from the faculty of Lima University. He read in Spanish an interesting essay on the Panama Canal, and a large audience frequently applauded. When President Ribeiro made the presentation of the degree to Lieutenant Cordier he congratulated him warmly upon his efforts, and said that the essay would be published in the University Review. Lieutenant Cordier intends to leave for the United States at an early date.

Rock Creek Park, near Washington, D.C., was the scene of a large, merry riding party on Sunday morning, May 14, with Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., and Capt. William T. Davis as hosts. A picnic luncheon followed at the old fort in the park. Among the guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, the Misses Murray, Major and Mrs. Henry Allen, Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A.; the Misses Anna and Mildred Greble, daughters of Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A.; Major Matthew A. De Laney, U.S.A.; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and Ensign Herbert L. Spencer, U.S.N.

The San Antonio Express of May 7 devotes its entire first page to publishing a picture and record of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Brigade of Infantry in the Texas Maneuver Division. The picture, while a very handsome one, cannot show the General as handsome as he actually is. General Smith is said by the writer of the interesting biography to be the only Army officer who witnessed the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and his life is filled with dramatic interest. "General Smith," says the writer, "is called 'Apache Smith' by his intimate friends. He has seen and probably knows more about real Indian fighting than any of Uncle Sam's big men in the Service to-day." In concluding the article the Express says: "General Smith is a most affable and interesting conversationalist, very quiet, modest and retiring. In fact, his manner is so very quiet a stranger would never take him to be one of the U.S. Army's big men. If the General has a weakness at all—if this can be called one—it is his love for children. Even when passing down the street, should he see a little tot, he invariably stops and takes it by the hand or says some kind words. He says if he had nothing else to do and was financially able he would like to erect a home for little ones, and get permission to visit there once a day and play with all the little ones."

Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., arrived at Peking, China, May 14, from Manila.

Mrs. Burr, the wife of Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., will spend the month of June at West Point, N.Y., with her two sons.

Rear Admiral A. Mertz, U.S.N., with his wife, arrived at Nagasaki May 14, en route to Yokohama and Nikko on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. Edwin St. J. Greble, wife of Colonel Greble, U.S.A., is registered at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, for a stay of several weeks.

A baby girl, Katharine Lea, was born to the wife of Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Monday, May 15, 1911.

Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. Harry S. Steele, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Totten, N.Y., after having spent the past week with relatives in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Pyne, wife of Paymr. Frederick Pyne, U.S.N., who has been visiting for ten days at her former home, Elizabeth, N.J., returned to Washington, D.C., on Monday, May 15.

Mrs. Walter L. Finley left Philadelphia May 18 to join Colonel Finley at Fort Riley, Kas., where they hope to remain until Colonel Finley receives his promotion as colonel of Cavalry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Naylor, U.S.A., and small daughter, are now visiting at Rye, N.Y., after which they will be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin E. Pritchett at West Point, N.Y.

Miss Pansy Bloomer, stepdaughter of Pay Inspr. Samuel L. Heap, U.S.N., will be the guest of honor at a dinner on Saturday night, May 20, given by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson in Washington, D.C. Miss Bloomer's marriage to Mr. Johnson Ward will take place June 3.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., before leaving for the Philippines sent to Scribner's Magazine the bulk of his forthcoming articles on his "Philippine Experiences." They begin in the June number with "The Making of a Regiment," the famous 20th Kansas, and its sailing from San Francisco and early fighting.

Among those in the reviewing stand during the police parade in New York city, May 13, were Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., Col. George Andrews, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, N.G.N.Y., Fire Commissioner Waldo and Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Mrs. Robert J. C. Irvine and Miss Irvine, wife and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. J. C. Irvine, U.S.A., expect to spend June and July in Dinard, France, sailing for home the first of August. They spent the winter in Egypt and the spring months in Rome. Their address while abroad is care of Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Mrs. Poe and Miss Betty Poe, widow and daughter of Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U.S.A., arrived in New York this week from Coburg, Canada, and on May 18 sailed for Genoa on the S.S. Saxonia, of the Cunard Line. Their address while abroad will be care of Brown, Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., has been detached from the U.S.S. South Carolina and sent abroad by the Bureau of Ordnance, in connection with torpedo matters. He had performed special duty in this line during the recent cruise of the Atlantic Fleet in Europe. Mrs. Babcock and daughter, Katharine, accompany him, as his stay is expected to be an extended one. Their headquarters are Weymouth, England.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., was the guest of honor at a reception given May 13 by members of the Penn Club, in their rooms, 720 Locust street. It was entirely an informal occasion. Some of those present were: Rear Admirals Pendleton, Harris, Meade, Melville, U.S.N., Major Miles, U.S.M.C., Paymaster McDonald, Captain Bryan, Lieutenant Commander Keating, Surgeon Dennis, Commander Howard, Naval Constructor Stahl, Civil Engineer Stanford, Captain Edwards, Major Charles S. Turnbull, Judge William A. Staake, Morris Earle and Coleman Sellers.

Governor Dix, of New York, and several of his staff were the guests of Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.G.N.Y., at a dinner given in the Knickerbocker Club, New York city, on the night of May 13. Twenty officers were present, including Capt. Clarence Wadsworth, A. D. Porter, Monson Morris, of the 12th, and Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th, and Louis D. Conley, of the 60th. Senator Anthony J. Griffith, chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate; Senator John G. Saxe, Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, chairman of the Military Committee in the Assembly; Assemblyman James A. Foley, Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo and Mgr. Connolly, chaplain of the 12th, also were present.

Among the officers of the Army at a dinner in San Antonio, Texas, May 9, given by Lieut. Col. Otto Wahrmond, aide-de-camp to Governor Colquitt, of Texas, were Major Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, Col. John L. Clem, Major Gen. J. M. Lee, Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, M. P. Maus, R. W. Hoyt, W. S. Schuyler and John L. Bullis, Col. Joseph H. Dorst, S. C. Mills, Lotus Niles, A. B. Dyer, Eli D. Hoyle, A. Reynolds, W. S. Scott, James Parker, J. B. Girard, J. F. Guilfoyle, T. F. Davis, W. Buttler, C. H. Clark, A. Williams, R. H. R. Loughborough, J. T. Van Orsdale, H. A. Greene and F. L. Towne. The dinner was a most elaborate one, and was attended by the Governor and staff.

At the annual meeting of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at Burlington, May 9, 1911, the following officers were elected: Commander, Brig. Gen. Stephen Perry Jocelyn, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, 1st Lieut. Henry T. Cushman, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Capt. Henry G. Colby, U.S.N.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Henry O. Wheeler, Bvt. Capt. U.S.V.; registrar, 1st Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U.S.V.; treasurer, Companion Charles E. Beach, U.S.V.; chancellor, Companion Henry H. Hazar; chaplain, Chaplain John E. Goodrich, U.S.V.; council, Capt. George W. Burleson, U.S.V.; Col. Herbert L. Foster, U.S.A.; Lieut. Harley G. Sheldon, U.S.V.; Col. Orman D. Clark, U.S.V.; Companion Lathrop L. Marsh. The annual dinner was held at the Van Ness House, where Mayor Roberts made an address of welcome. Remarks were also made by General Jocelyn, Lieutenant Cushman and Dean Perkins, of the Vermont University. The following members and guests from out of town were present at the dinner: Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Cushman, of Bennington; Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Henry and Hugh H. Henry, of Chester; Companion and Mrs. Thomas Dewey, of Montpelier; Lieut. George P. Oden, of Fort Ethan Allen; Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, of Essex Junction; Col. J. H. Lucia, of Montpelier, and Col. H. G. Foster, of North Calais.

Miss Anne W. Kress has returned to her home in St. Louis after four months spent in the East.

Paymr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Hacker, U.S.N., will open their cottage on Broadway, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1911.

A daughter, Mary Lawrence, was born to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Mills, 24th U.S. Inf., at Madison Barracks, N.Y., May 16.

Capt. John Hood, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, has been ordered to command the New Jersey.

A daughter, Ruth Regina, was born to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Morgan, Ala., April 23.

Mrs. Harry George, who has been at the Plaza Hotel, New York city, for the past two weeks, has returned to 1854 Kalorama road, Washington, D.C.

Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., delivered a very interesting address on May 18 to a class of trained nurses at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Y. S. Williams and Miss Evelyn S. Williams, wife and daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams, U.S.N., will spend the month of June at Winthrop, Mass.

Miss Mary McCauley, sister of Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, U.S.N., was hostess at a dinner of twenty-eight covers at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Saturday, May 13.

Pay Dir. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., who has been seriously ill for some time, is reported as slowly improving. It will be some time, however, before he will be in condition to report for duty.

Mrs. Cora Isabel Wescott, wife of Captain Wescott, U.S.M.C., according to a newspaper despatch, has charged her husband with extreme cruelty, and filed a complaint for divorce on May 18 in the District Court at Reno, Nev.

The banner company of the Oregon Agricultural College regimental corps of cadets, as proved in competitive drill May 5, in the annual military inspection day tournament, is Company H, of which H. J. Eberly, of North Yakima, Wash., is captain.

After an absence of six months, during which they have been traveling in southern Europe, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., sailed from Southampton on the Atlantic Transport steamer Minnehaha on May 13. They expect to spend the summer at their home in Litchfield, Conn.

Midshipman Jefferson Davis Smith, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Idaho, has left the ship on a week's leave to visit his parents at Bayou Sara, La. Midshipman Carl H. Jungling, of the same vessel, also obtained a week's leave, which he will spend at Natchez, his native city.

A daughter, Mary Jane Broadhurst, was born May 10, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, 15th U.S. Cav., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Her ancestors on her mother's side fought in the English army, and on the father's side in the U.S. Army. Her paternal grandfather was Capt. T. J. Broadhurst, of the Confederate Army.

Thomas G. Brown, of Newport, R.I., who has successfully passed the mental examination for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is a son of the late Thomas G. Brown. He is nineteen years old, and during his last year at the Rogers High School, of which he is a graduate, he served as manager of one of the athletic teams. His younger sister is the wife of Lieut. Frank H. Sadler, U.S.N.

A delightful party at "Dismal Swamp" was given Saturday by Naval Constr. A. B. Court, U.S.N., on the Daisy. The party consisted of Miss Lulu Johnston, Miss McBlair, Miss Bessie Kelly and Miss Winifred Rogers, Messrs. Preston Cotten, Henry Johnston, Lieutenant Eberle, Paymaster Van Patten and Paymaster Wise. Mrs. Court chaperoned. Lunch was served aboard ship, and two tables of bridge were played. The party was entertained at dinner aboard the Mayflower on the same evening.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., sailed on the Mauretania from England May 13, after passing three years in Turkey as the special emissary of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He has been studying industrial conditions in Turkey with the purpose of breaking down the wall that bars the entrance of American manufactures comparable only to that which formerly existed in China. The Admiral's son, Arthur, is in Constantinople still, completing arrangements for a great railway project.

At the Army Relief Society garden party at Governors Island, on May 25, among those receiving with Mrs. Grant at her reception, in addition to others noted elsewhere, will be: Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. H. Pell, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Donations have been received from Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Elbert Gary, Miss Sophia Furniss and Miss Barnett.

At Fort Leavenworth Capt. and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of their sister, Miss Young. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger and Captain Newbold. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman entertained Friday, May 12, at dinner. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Burt. After dinner the party enjoyed a motor trip in the host's new Packard. Mrs. G. W. Stuart was hostess at a luncheon Monday for a number of line class ladies.

Mrs. Biddle, wife of Gen. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., entertained at bridge on Thursday afternoon, May 18, at the commandant's house at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. Her guests were Mesdames Mann, Wilson, Williams, Dyer, Fitzsimmons, Cone, McArthur, McDougal, Musgrave, Magruder, Wheatley and David Biddle, Miss Sleep, Mesdames George, Speel, Heywood, Izard, Strother-Smith, Bailey, Cullop, Yates, Bradford, Webb, Roberts, Foss, Reamey, Toland, Patterson, La Montague, Porter, Clifford, Hobson, Fechteler, Jack Biddle and Miss Caroline Biddle.

"John E. McMahon, formerly a major in the 6th Field Artillery," says the Burlington Free Press and Times of May 15, "has been promoted to be a lieutenant colonel and assigned to the same regiment." Colonel McMahon was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen with the Field Artillery when it was there. He comes of fighting stock, his father having been a colonel in the Civil War. An uncle, also a colonel, was killed at Cold Harbor, and still another uncle, well known to Vermonters, was Major Gen. M. T. McMahon, who was adjutant general of the 6th Army Corps and wrote the article on 'The Old Vermont Brigade.'

The christening of the son of Lieut. Comdr. Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N., on duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Yarnell took place at Kay Chapel

May 16. The Rev. William L. Esser, assistant minister of Trinity Church, officiated. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston, U.S.N., and the child's father were godfathers, and Mrs. Williams, wife of Comdr. George Washington Williams, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, was the godmother. The child, who is a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, was given the name of Philip. Later Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yarnell entertained at their quarters at the Torpedo Station.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th U.S. Cav., who was commandant of cadets at West Point, relieving Col. Robert L. Howze on Feb. 1, 1909, was, upon his own request, relieved of duty there in February last. He was promoted colonel on the additional list March 3, 1911, and on April 13 was relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and assigned to the 14th Cavalry. He left Denver, Colo., on April 13, on leave of absence, which he spent in New York and other points in the East. After a visit to Washington, D.C., he will start for San Francisco, leaving there June 5 on the transport Buford for the Philippines, where he will assume command of his regiment.

The following are the officers of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., elected May 3, 1911: Commander, Bvt. Major William H. Lambert, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Rear Admiral John A. B. Smith, U.S.N.; junior vice commander, Lieut. Col. Augustine T. Lynch, 183d Pa. Inf.; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V.; registrar, Bvt. Major Edward W. Coffin, U.S.V.; treasurer, Major Oliver C. Bosbyshell, 48th Pa. Inf.; chancellor, Capt. Noble D. Preston, 10th N.Y. Cav.; chaplain, Capt. J. Richards Boyle, D.D., U.S.V.; council, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Stewart, jr., U.S.V.; Col. John W. Schall, 87th Pa. Inf.; Major Powell Stackhouse, 198th Pa. Inf.; Mr. F. V. Bonaffon (Inheritance), corporal Keystone Battery, Pa. Light Art.; Bvt. Major L. G. McCauley, U.S.V.

The cadet battalion of the De La Salle Institute, New York city, of which Capt. D. F. Anglum, U.S.A., retired, is commandant, had their annual review and exhibition drill before a crowd of admiring relatives and friends at the 12th Regiment armory on the evening of May 12. Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, was the reviewing officer. The review was followed by company and battalion drills, in which the young soldiers acquitted themselves creditably. An interesting feature of the evening's program was a competitive drill between the four companies of the battalion. Lieuts. J. R. Emory and J. H. Rudolph, 29th U.S. Inf., were the judges, and awarded the prize to Company D, Cadet Captain McCarthy commanding. Evening parade concluded the military exercises, after which there was dancing.

The resignations of two members of the board of governors and the secretary of the Metropolitan Club, in Washington, followed a speech by President Taft in which he denounced "small-headed men," who, in clubs, attempt to manifest their greatness by blackballing men of prominence, proposed for membership. Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., was the secretary who resigned, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., the members of the board. It is asserted that the President referred to the case of William Loeb, jr., Collector of the Port of New York, whose activities in customs matters made him a persona non grata to the members of a club largely composed of New York merchants. Another case is asserted to be that of Martin W. Littleton, of New York, who was not admitted to the Metropolitan Club, of Washington. In a speech before a Jewish society President Taft condemned the practice of excluding Hebrews from social clubs, adding: "I have had it happen to friends of mine—gentiles—who have been kept out of clubs by people who are not worthy to button up their shoes, and who have no standing save in clubs. It is aggravating, I agree, but a man is what he is by reason of his respect for himself, and if he knows that someone who affects to snub him and look down upon him is not worthy—if he knows that that person is not his equal, and he cultivates any of the philosophy that he ought to call to his aid—he will have the advantage over his small-brained and narrow-minded critic always." So far as the Jews are concerned, there is no doubt a prejudice against them in New York clubs for reasons apart from the question of their race, but a number of them have been admitted to one of the most exclusive clubs of New York, the Century. The President is mistaken in assuming that the question of equality or non-equality has anything to do with admission to a club. It is a question determined solely by one's choice of social acquaintances, in which every man is a law unto himself.

Under command of Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, 15th U.S. Inf., thirty-two officers of the Army on duty with the General Staff and the Army War College are making completed until June 20. The officers on the ride are a ride over historical battlegrounds, which will not be the following: Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. G. Treat, 4th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. J. G. Galbraith, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C.; Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cav.; Major G. LeR. Irwin, 3d Field Art.; Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav.; Major E. Landon, Coast Art. Corps; Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs.; Major G. H. Sands, 10th Cav.; Major S. L. Faison, 24th Inf.; Major J. H. McRae, 13th Inf.; Major M. C. Cronin, 18th Inf.; Major W. P. Pence, Coast Art. Corps; Major J. T. Dean, 10th Inf.; Major G. O. Cress, 4th Cav.; Major Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps; Capt. Frank S. Cochen, 12th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Waldron, 29th Inf.; Capt. C. D. Moore, 20th Inf.; Capt. O. R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; Capt. G. A. Nugent, Coast Art. Corps; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; Capt. O. L. Spaulding, jr., 5th Field Art.; Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; Capt. A. J. Dougherty, 30th Inf.; Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 24th Inf.; and Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav. Fredericksburg, Franklin Crossing and Chancellorsville were visited between May 10 and 15. The party was at Sunlight Post-office on May 17, and was at Spottsylvania May 18. The balance of the schedule is as follows: May 20, at North Anna; May 22, French Bay; May 23, James Mill; May 24, Cold Harbor; May 25, Malvern Hill; May 29, Varna Grove, and on May 30, Richmond. The command will stay in Richmond June 1, 2, 3 and 4, and is due at Louisa Courthouse June 5, Orange Courthouse June 7, along the Rappahannock June 8, 9 and 10, and at Gainesville June 11, 12, 13 and 14. From there it will go to Stone House on June 15, and thence to Fairfax Courthouse, where the party is due June 16 and 17. From Fairfax Courthouse the command will return to Fort Myer, Va., to arrive June 20. During the ride the officers are required to make a thorough investigation of the fields and are given commands of imaginary corps;

others are detailed as adjutants and others as quartermasters. A squad of twenty enlisted men attached to the Army War College, commanded by Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., is in charge of the rations and tentage.

MILITARY ACADEMY CLASSES 1861.

New London, Conn., May 18, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL a notice of the reunion of seven of the surviving members of the class of May, 1861, held at the Hotel Astor, May 6, 1911, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation. Generals Hains, Farley and Custer were not of this class, but of the class graduating some two months later, and which entered the Military Academy one year after the class of May, 1861. But for the Civil War the class of May would have had just fifty members. Five, however, resigned a short time before the class graduated, and seven soon after, leaving forty-three who served in the Union Army. At the present time it is known that ten are living, viz.: Col. H. A. du Pont, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Gen. A. R. Buffington, Gen. John I. Rodgers, Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, Gen. J. Ford Kent, Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, Col. Wright Rives, Col. Charles H. Gibson and myself. Among the most distinguished men of this class who are not now living were Gen. Emory Upton, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Col. Henry W. Kingsbury, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Edmund Kirby and several others. Five of the class were killed in action and several wounded.

The above I believe to be correct as far as is known.

JOHN W. BARLOW, Brig. Gen., Retired.

Generals Hains, Farley and Custer were graduates of 1861, although not members of the class graduated May 6, 1861. There were two classes graduated that year, the second June 24, 1861, to which the officers named belonged.

A general survey has been ordered on the monitor Puritan, which is in drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard, to ascertain the cost of repairing the damages caused by the ordnance test held last November and the injury received from sinking following the test.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 18, 1911.

In perfect weather a large number of spectators watched with interest the contest between the cadet nine and the baseball team from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, May 13. The time for leaving came before the conclusion of the game, of which the result was in no doubt, however, with a score of 13 to 3 in favor of West Point. West Point players—Lyman, r.f.; Riley, l.f.; Cook, c.b.; Whiteside, 3b.; Devore, p.; Davenport, c.; Milliken, c. m., s.s.; Ulloa, c.f.; Sadler, 2b. Trinity—L'Heureux, c.; Turner, 2b.; Horan, 3b.; Carroll, s.s.; Brainerd, 1b.; Lister, c.f.; Ahern, l.f.; Howell, r.f.; Sayres, Warner, p. Umpire, James F. Cullen; batteries, Devore and Davenport; Sayres, Warner and L'Heureux. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
West Point	4	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0

Previous scores, West Point vs. Trinity: 1896, W.P. 6, T. 10; 1899, 5-1; 1903, 12-3; 1905, 7-0; 1906, 6-2; 1907, 7-9; 1908, 5-0; 1909, 3-5; 1910, 0-1.

Games still to be played—May 17, Union; May 20, Fordham; May 24, Holy Cross; May 27, Navy; May 30, 7th Regiment; May 31, Syracuse; June 3, Bucknell; June 7, Colgate; June 10, Columbia.

The Rev. Mr. Watts, of Brooklyn, conducted the services at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning. Chaplain Travers was present, but unable to take any part in the service. On next Sunday, however, the Chaplain expects to conduct the morning service. On Sunday evening Mr. Naughton, of the Y.M.C.A., addressed the cadets' Y.M.C.A. meeting in the Dialectic Hall and gave an account of his missionary labors, using stereopticon views.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman visited the Point on Saturday as guests of Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Shipman baptized at Colonel Gordon's quarters the little son of Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. The baby is called William Gordon, for his grandfather. He was born at West Point and is now about a year and a half old. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman were among the visitors attending the baseball game with Trinity. Mr. Shipman's duties required his return to the city on Saturday evening, but Mrs. Shipman remained over Sunday and was among the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Echols and Miss Jane Echols, mother and niece of Colonel Echols, who have been spending the winter with the Colonel, started for their home, Huntsville, Ala., on Saturday. General Sumner is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Carson.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at the home of the president, Mrs. Traub, on Thursday, May 11, for the love feast and business meeting, which annually mark the close of the year's work. The election of officers for the coming year resulted in the election for 1911-1912 of the following: President, Mrs. Jewett; vice-president, Mrs. Robinson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Asensio. The subject chosen for next year was "Mythology and the Formation of Modern Belief." Among the subjects for October, Confucianism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Mohammedanism; November papers, Fanaticism, Egyptian Mythology, Greek and Roman Mythology; for December, Druids, Scandinavian, Norse, Paganism. Among January papers are American Indians, Aztecs, History of the Jews, Foundation of the Christian Church, Crusaders; for February, Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages, Greek Church, History of the Popes, the Jesuits, Savonarola; March, Martin Luther, Reformation in England, the Puritans; April, the Quakers, the Shakers, the Mormons; May, Eccentric Sects, History of the Bible, Prayer Book and Mass. The love feast was in charge of Mrs. Grier and Mrs. Newell. Dainty place-cards were assigned each guest, bearing a watercolor design on the cover, the work of Mrs. Grier, while the verses inside were the composition of Mrs. Asensio.

The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Robinson; the Monday Evening Club finished the last tournament of the season at Capt. and Mrs. Darrah's last week. Mrs. Dunwoody won the first prize, Mrs. Maybach the second, and Major Robinson the third. The Auction Bridge Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Traub. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett entertained Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding and Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald at dinner on Thursday.

General Barry and Captain Davis are in Washington. Miss Lucy Gilbert is with Mrs. J. S. Parker. Miss Ethel Norris, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Grove. Miss Carleton is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Glassford. Miss Carrie McMahon, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mrs. Zell. Miss Frances Vaughan, of New York, is with Mrs. Keefer. Miss Olive Willson, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Bethel. Mrs. J. S. Herron is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Wood is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Darrah.

Mrs. Nelly received the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening, with Cadet Hicks. Mrs. W. L. Simpson, wife of Major Simpson, paid a visit to her son, Cadet Simpson, of the first class, on Saturday. Miss Ada Cunningham, of New York, was the guest of Mrs. Nesbitt over Sunday.

The reports as to Colonel Larned's condition show a slight improvement.

Mr. Meyer, the new organist, played for the first time at the services held at the cadet chapel on last Sunday morning.

Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, parents of Cadet First Captain Lockwood, will arrive very shortly at the post, to remain until after the graduation of their son. Mr. Campbell Hamilton was the guest of Captain Youngberg. Mrs. Charles F. Mason and her little daughters, Misses Virginia and Mary Eula, are visiting the post as the guests of Miss Craney, before sailing, with Colonel Mason and Master Charles Hare Mason on their return trip to Panama.

Capt. and Mrs. Wooten were guests of honor at a bridge party on Thursday evening, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wooten, Mrs. Chambers, Captain Wooten and Lieutenants Williams and Worcester. Mrs. Wooten and little son, Sidney, left on Monday for a series of visits in Washington and Kentucky before joining Captain Wooten, to take the July transport for their new station in Honolulu.

Capt. and Mrs. Glennon, U.S.N., have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Cross, wife of Lieutenant Cross. At the same time two of Mrs. Cross's brothers, one an ensign and the other a midshipman, have been spending their leaves with her. Capt. and Mrs. Wooten, Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg and Lieut. and Mrs. Williams were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson at dinner on Saturday.

A number of pleasant affairs have been given during the past week in honor of Miss Betty Reynolds, daughter of Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf. Mention was made last week of the regimental dinner given by Mrs. Newell. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Hammon gave a pretty red and green luncheon, with Miss Reynolds as guest of honor, and those invited were Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Dohs, Mrs. J. S. Jones, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Grier and Mrs. Murphy, sister of the hostess.

On Saturday Mrs. Newell took her guests, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Murphy, to New York to see "The Only Woman" at the Herald Square Theater, the trip being made in Mrs. Newell's touring car. On Monday Mrs. Berry gave a pink luncheon for Miss Reynolds. The place-cards were Colonial Dames, and the dishes used those handed down from her grandmother. Her guests were Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Hammon, Mrs. Grier and Mrs. Murphy.

On Monday evening Mrs. Newell gave a moonlight picnic, following a delightful ride in her touring car. Miss Reynolds left on Tuesday morning for an extended trip before returning to San Antonio in the fall.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., May 13, 1911.

Last Sunday was a wonderfully warm and beautiful day and in the afternoon there was a splendid open air concert and another exciting baseball game which, however, resulted in the Riverside team defeating the 26th by 7 to 3.

On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin gave a theater party at the Detroit Opera House to see "Madame Sherry," going afterward to the Ponchartrain for supper; in the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Summers and Lieutenant Jacob. On Tuesday evening the Officers' Club was thrown open for the last "ladies' night" of the season and a large number of officers and ladies gathered to listen to the delightful concert rendered by the 26th Infantry orchestra and to enjoy the delicious Welsh rabbit made by Mrs. Adams. These "ladies' nights" are a very pleasant feature of the winter's social life, will be missed by everyone. On Wednesday Mrs. Yemans entertained informally at luncheon for Mrs. Powers, of San Francisco. That evening Col. and Mrs. Hatch gave a large and brilliant reception to celebrate the Colonel's promotion, when Mrs. Hatch was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. J. T. Watson, while Mrs. Van Poole presided at the punch bowl and Miss Rowale and Miss Adams served the delicious refreshments.

The first night open air concert of the season was given on Thursday, and tremendous crowds gathered to enjoy the dreamy music and perfect moonlight; that same evening Dr. and Mrs. Yemans gave a reception for thirty members of the Esperanto Society, of which Dr. Yemans is the president. The hop on Friday night, at which Mrs. Baldwin received, was the largest for some time, and was followed by a delightful chafing-dish supper at the quarters of Lieutenant Parker.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Hatch gave another delightful children's party in honor of her small niece, Eppa Hooper. All the little ones of the post were present and enjoyed every minute of an afternoon spent in playing games and eating ice cream and cake.

Major Van Poole returned Friday from New York, where he spent the last week. Major and Mrs. E. E. Lacey are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Crandell, of Detroit. Major Lacey leaves at once for Governors Island but Mrs. Lacey and daughter, Katherine, will remain in Detroit for some time. Mr. Diehmman arrived Friday from Oshkosh, Wis., as a guest of his son, Captain Diehmman. On Wednesday Lieutenant Garrison, Q.M., 3d Battalion, left for the target range at Brest, Mich., to prepare for the opening of the target season.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 13, 1911.

War and rumors of war have filled the air and everybody's thoughts this week at the post and in El Paso. An hour after the battle began in Juarez four troops of the 4th U.S. Cavalry and the Machine-Gun Platoon, under command of Col. E. Z. Steever, with full fighting equipment, thundered through the streets of El Paso, going to the international bridges and river front, where they were detailed to keep the throngs of curious citizens from getting too near the danger line. The troops were camped in the streets of the city all night and remained at their posts until the day following the surrender of Juarez, when half of them returned to camp at the post, leaving the others still on duty at the bridges and along the river.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., and the other commissioners appointed by the U.S. Government to settle the question of the Chamizal grant of land between the United States and Mexico arrived in El Paso to-day and will take up the case next week.

Gen. Juan Navarro, of the Mexican army, who surrendered Juarez to the insurgents, is now in El Paso on parole, stopping with friends.

Pvt. Harry Bremson, Troop L, 4th Cav., was shot in El Paso this week by a policeman; he was brought to the post hospital and may possibly recover.

Major B. J. Edgar, Med. Corps, has been appointed with El Paso surgeons to assist in the care of the wounded in the Red Cross hospitals. Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Rodgers, of Portland, Ore., who have been in the city for several weeks on account of the illness of their son, Lieut. R. C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., leave for their home next week.

The 23d Infantry band gave a concert at Cleveland Square, in El Paso, Friday evening complimentary to county and district officials.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. MAY 18, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 1st Field Art., to report in person at Fort Sill, Okla., to prepare topographical map of the reservation and post, which will be used in connection with School of Fire. Captain Deems will remain at Fort Sill on this duty until further orders.

Capt. William M. Fassett, Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Jackson, Miss., as heretofore ordered.

Leave to June 4, 1911, is granted Capt. Chase Doster, Q.M. Each of the following officers, whose relief from duty at this Military Academy has been ordered, is assigned to the regiment and to take effect upon the date indicated after his name, and his name is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., to take effect on the date preceding the date of his assignment to a regiment: Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf., Aug. 15; Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. William

B. Wallace, 20th Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., June 12; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 24th Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. E. L. Lewellyn Bull, 21st Inf., Aug. 15; 1st Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 22d Inf., Aug. 15.

The name of each of the officers hereinafter specified is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., to take effect on the date specified after his name: Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., Aug. 15; Capt. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. George O. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf., June 1; 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 10th Inf., Aug. 15. Leave for four months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is granted Capt. Peter Murray, Inf.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. John G. Workizer, C.A.C.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 21, is granted 2d Lieut. Leo J. Ahern, 5th Field Art.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf.

G.O. 53, APRIL 28, 1911, WAR DEPT.

This order amends the regulations published in G.O. 84, May 1, 1909, W.D., regarding the examination and appointment of persons in civil life to be second lieutenants in the Infantry, Field Artillery and Infantry, as noted in our issue of May 6, 1911, page 1079, where the principal portion of the regulations was published.

G.O. 56, MAY 8, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Hereafter any changes that may be made in the allowance of clerks and switchboard operators as prescribed in Cir. 43, W.D. June 27, 1910, will be communicated to those concerned by letter or indorsement.

II.—When electrical measuring instruments in the hands of troops of the Coast Artillery Corps become unserviceable after the expiration of the period for which they have been guaranteed by the manufacturers, they will be examined carefully by the officers accountable therefor. If the examination indicates that the fault is one that can be corrected by the means at hand, the repairs will be made in the artillery district by the electricians of the Coast Artillery Corps; if not, the defects will be reported to the proper supply department with a view to sending the instruments away for repairs.

When such instruments become unserviceable before the expiration of the period for which they have been guaranteed by the manufacturers, the unserviceability will be reported to the proper supply department for the taking of such steps as the interests of the Service may require for the prompt correction of the cause thereof. Supply departments in the insular possessions will adopt such methods as circumstances warrant for the correction of instrumental defects regardless of guarantees.

When electrical instruments are transferred to the troops by supply departments, information will be furnished as to the date of expiration of any manufacturer's guarantee thereon, and prior to the transfer such instruments shall not be broken, excepting as herein authorized, or in case of emergency.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 58, MAY 5, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Paras. 139 and 143, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, relating, respectively, to rapid fire, marksmanship course, and to expert rifleman's test, are construed to allow the soldier at the firing post to pass one arm through the gun sling previously to taking the position of "ready," provided that the position of the soldier conforms in other respects approximately to the positions of "ready," standing "ready," kneeling and "ready," lying down," as prescribed in Infantry Drill Regulations.

II.—1. Announces the appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments, including the staff corps serving thereat." 2. Announces the appropriation for United States Service Schools "to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Staff College (including the Army School of the Line, Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Signal School) at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas."

G.O. 59, MAY 6, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—In connection with G.O. 40, W.D., March 23, 1911, publishing the regulations for the national matches for 1911, Camp Fort Detrick, Ottawa county, O., is designated as the place for holding those matches, and Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Gen. Staff, is detailed as the executive officer thereof.

II.—Under the provisions of Par. 201, Army Regulations, 1910, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows: On the Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii Territory, Military Reservation.

Battery Hasbrouck, in honor of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U.S.A., who died Dec. 17, 1910.

On the Fort De Russy, Hawaii Territory, Military Reservation.

Battery Dudley, in honor of Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., who died Jan. 9, 1911.

On the Fort Armstrong, Hawaii Territory, Military Reservation.

Battery Tiernon, in honor of Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., who died March 30, 1910.

III.—Describes the boundaries of lands within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Bayard, N.M., and also within the limits of the public National Forest, withdrawn from sale or other disposition for military purposes, to protect the water supply of Fort Bayard.

IV.—Describes a parcel of land situated within the limits of the municipality of Cotabato, District of Cotabato, Moro Province, P.I., reserved for military purposes.

G.O. 61, MAY 9, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, so much of G.O. 118, W.D., June 15, 1909, as amended by G.O. 25, W.D., Feb. 15, 1910, as relates to the organization of the Army Service Schools Detachment and Mounted Service School Detachment is further amended to read as follows:

White.—6 master signal electricians, 1 first sergeant, 3 regimental sergeants major, 2 regimental quartermaster sergeants, 4 squadron sergeants major, 29 sergeants, 5 corporals, engineers, 2 cooks, 15 privates—67. Colored.—1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 cooks, 2 horsehoers, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, 2 wagoners, 90 privates—122. Aggregate, 189.

Mounted Service School Detachment.
White.—1 master signal electrician, 2 post commissary sergeants, 3 regimental commissary sergeants, 2 regimental sergeants major, 2 first sergeants, 3 squadron sergeants major, 21 sergeants, 1 saddler, 5 cooks, 12 artificers, 5 horsehoers, 3 farriers, 11 privates—60. Colored.—1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 cooks, 1 horsehoer, 3 farriers, 5 artificers, 107 privates—141. Aggregate, 201.

G.O. 19, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Galveston, Texas, May 8, 1911.

I.—Capt. John L. Jordan, Q.M., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief quartermaster of the brigade, vice Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., relieved.

II.—Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, paymaster, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief paymaster of the brigade.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:
GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 62, MAY 5, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., is announced as chief ordnance officer of the department, and will relieve Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf., of those duties.

By order of Colonel Gardner:
HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 64, MAY 8, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

In compliance with instructions of the Secretary of War, April 3, 1911, Fort Whitman, Wash., is announced as a sub-post of Fort Worden, Wash.

By order of Colonel Gardner:
HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 35, MAY 15, 1911, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of May 8, 1911, the designation of the 56th Company, C.A.C., for station at Fort Crockett, Texas, is revoked. The 56th Company will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for station, and the 53d Company will retain station at Fort Wadsworth.

II. The quartermasters at posts in this department who are designated as constructing quartermasters in Par. 15, S.O. 100, W.D., 1911, will estimate direct to the Quartermaster General's Office for funds on letters of apportionment already issued to the constructing quartermasters at the posts whom they respectively relieve. In future apportionment for supplies and services at the posts referred to will be made to the chief quartermaster of the department.

III. No alterations or changes will be made in band instruments issued by the quartermaster's department without first obtaining the authority of the Quartermaster General. This restriction does not prohibit the minor repairs which may be made in the vicinity of the post under Par. 1195, Army Regulations, 1910.

IV. No departmental rifle and revolver competitions will be held during the year 1911 within the territorial limits of the United States.

Except as above specified, the troops at their regular stations will receive the usual instruction and record practice in small-arms target practice as prescribed in the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

By command of Major General Grant:
GEORGE ANDREWS, Col., A.G.

G.O. 34, MAY 2, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 91st Co., C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., will proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla., arriving there not later than May 17, 1911, for the purpose of holding its two weeks coast defense exercises and artillery service practice.

G.O. 35, MAY 4, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

During the absence of Capt. Rodrick L. Carmichael, Q.M., Acting Chief Q.M. of the department, Capt. Jack Hayes, C.S., will take charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster. By order of Colonel Ludlow:
F. B. JONES, Adjutant General.

G.O. 48, MAY 12, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD, Colonel, 13th Cav.

G.O. 22, APRIL 1, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, due to arrive in this division about May 1, 1911, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, and assume command of the Department of the Visayas.

G.O. 23, APRIL 5, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In view of Par. 2, G.O. 20, W.D., Jan. 30, 1911, so much of G.O. 6, these headquarters, Jan. 27, 1911, as directs the 21st Infantry to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., is amended so as to direct that regiment to proceed to Portland, Ore., and thence to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

By command of Major General Bell:
W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 25, APRIL 6, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

So much of G.O. 6, these headquarters, Jan. 27, 1911, as relates to Battery E, 2d Field Art., is amended so as to direct that battery to proceed to Manila and embark on the transport scheduled to sail May 14, 1911, for San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 23, MARCH 23, 1911, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major William H. Sage, adjutant general, is announced as adjutant general of the department, vice Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, A.G., relieved by cablegram from the War Department, dated March 20, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:
W. H. SAGE, Adjutant General.

G.O. 26, APRIL 3, 1911, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, C.M., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 24, MARCH 28, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

So much of Par. II, G.O. 22, c.s., these headquarters, as relieved headquarters, field and staff, 7th Battalion, and the 7th, 9th and 10th Cos., P.S., from further duty in this department is revoked. (The operating directly under instructions from headquarters, Philippines Division, on quarantine duty on Negro Oriental, the troops designated remain under orders from these headquarters for the purpose of discipline, supply and returns.)

First Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., will be relieved from further duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the department, March 31, 1911, and will report to the C.O., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty.

G.O. 26, MARCH 31, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

I.—First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., aid, is relieved from duty as inspector of small-arms practice, engineer officer and athletic representative of the department.

II.—Major William H. Johnston, A.G., is announced as inspector of small-arms practice of the department.

III.—Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, acting judge advocate, is announced as engineer officer of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:
WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Adjutant General.

G.O. 29, APRIL 8, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Pursuant to authority contained in Par. I, G.O. 14, W.D., Jan. 20, 1911, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Visayas.

DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, commanding base and line of communication, accompanied by Capt. Harris Pendleton, jr., Q.M.D., and 1st Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., will proceed from San Antonio to the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Texas, for the purpose of inspecting the water supply and making preparations for the encampment of the Maneuver Division thereat. (May 10, D.T.)

Leave for seven days is granted Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush. (May 13, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Field Art., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (May 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, Office of the Chief of Staff, is granted Capt. P. D. Lochridge, Gen. Staff. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Gen. Staff. (May 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. W. A. Nichols, Gen. Staff, having been promoted to the grade of colonel, thereby vacating the office of chief of staff, 1st Lieut. Willis V. Morris, adjutant, 2d Squadron, 6th Cav., is appointed assistant to the adjutant general of this department, with station in Douglas, Ariz. (May 2, D. Colo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for seven days, about May 4, 1911, is granted Major Harry C. Hale, A.G., Omaha, Neb. (May 3, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESQUIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M., will proceed to Habana, Cuba, for the purpose of supervising the preparation and shipment to the United States of such remains as may be removed from the wreck of the battleship Maine. (May 12, W.D.)

Capt. Lanning Parsons, Q.M., from temporary duty in the office of the Q.M.G., and will proceed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, for the purpose of making an investigation in regard to the facilities for procuring cavalry horses in that vicinity, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Kansas City, for station and duty pertaining to the purchase of horses and mules for the Army, relieving Capt. Kirby Walker of that duty. (May 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ezra Davis, Fort Proble, Mo., when his services are no longer required at that post, will be sent to the general depot, Q.M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. (May 13, W.D.)

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M., from his present duties and will proceed to Seattle and assume charge of construction work at Fort Flagler, Fort Lawton, Fort Ward, Fort Worden, and Fort Casey, Wash., relieving Capt. Edwin C. Long, Q.M., who

will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport for Manila for duty. (May 16, W.D.)
 Capt. Frank S. Long, Q.M., is relieved from further duty as constructing Q.M. at Fort Moultrie, S.C. (May 15, W.D.)
 Capt. James Longstreet, Q.M., now at San Diego, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general of the troops at that place for duty. (May 15, W.D.)
 Leave for three months and twenty-one days, about June 1, 1911, is granted Col. George Ruhlen, A.Q.M.G. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert H. LeBlanc, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, who will be sent to Fort Liscomb, Alaska, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Arvid Tornen. Sergeant Tornen will be sent to Seattle, Wash., to report by telegraph upon arrival to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (May 17, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.
 Leave for one month, effective about June 15, 1911, is granted Col. James N. Allison, assistant commissary general. (May 9, D.E.)
 Par. 9, S.O. 99, W.D., April 28, 1911, relating to Post Coms. Sergeants John Imhof and Alexander Nelson, is revoked. (May 12, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John Imhof upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Duchene, Utah, for duty. (May 12, W.D.)
 Post Coms. Sergt. Louis Ueberwald having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty, relieving Post Coms. Sergt. Joshua E. Banks, who will be sent to Manila, for duty. (April 4, Phil. D.)
 Post Coms. Sergt. Edward Miller (appointed May 15, 1911, from sergeant, 1st Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort McKinley, Me., will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (May 15, W.D.)
 Post Coms. Sergt. George Bantshaff, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Sick leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C. (May 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., and Dental Surg. Samuel H. Leslie, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (April 4, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Royal Reynolds, M.D., will, upon the arrival of Troop M, 6th Cav., report to the C.O. of said troop for duty, accompanying the troop on its march to Alamo Hueco, N.M., and there take station. (April 27, D. Colo.)

Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., Fort Miles, will report to Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as that officer may designate, for duty with and to accompany the troops to be stationed in the Yosemite National Park. (May 4, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 4, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Armin Mueller, M.C., about Aug. 14, 1911. (March 30, Phil. D.)
 Upon the discontinuance of Camp Egbert, Manila, 1st Lieut. John E. Hereford, M.C., now on temporary duty thereat, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 21, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C., will proceed to Washington, D.C., about May 15, 1911, and report to the president of the examining board. (May 11, 1st Rep. Brig.)

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., vice Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., for service during examination of 2d Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, 3d Inf., only. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Henry S. Parnell, M.C. (May 17, W.D.)
 Leave for twelve days, about May 15, 1911, is granted Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C., chief surgeon of the department. (May 9, D. Lakes.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Upon the abandonment of Calapan, Mindoro, 1st Lieut. Hyman M. Cohen, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Elridge, Laguna, for duty; relieving 1st Lieut. Charles T. King, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 17, D. Luzon.)

Ordered March 17, 1911, amended to read: Leave for eleven days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Ballard, M.R.C., effective about April 4, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport scheduled to sail from Manila for the United States April 15, 1911. (April 1, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James A. Hayne, M.R.C., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed at once to his home and will stand relieved from further active duty. (May 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, for duty in connection with the quarantine camp thereat. (April 1, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. James C. Ballard, M.R.C., now at San Francisco, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (May 15, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for one month, effective about June 1, 1911, is granted Dental Surg. Charles J. Long. (May 11, D.E.)

Par. 7, S.O. 276, Nov. 25, 1910, and Par. 15, S.O. 34, Feb. 10, 1911, W.D., relating to Dental Surg. George D. Graham, and so much of Par. 19, S.O. 180, Aug. 3, 1910, W.D., as relieves Dental Surgeon Graham from duty at Fort Seward, H.T., and directs him to proceed to the Philippine Islands, are revoked. (May 15, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, U.S.A., will proceed from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, temporary duty one (1) month, after which time he will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for temporary duty. (April 5, D.V.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Par. 7, S.O. 83, W.D., April 10, 1911, is amended to direct that Sergt. 1st Class Elmo D. Mathews, H.C., be sent to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and that Sergt. 1st Class James A. Scull, H.C., be sent to Fort William H. Seward instead of to Fort St. Michael. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William E. Arnold, H.C., now at White-stone, N.Y., will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (May 11, W.D.)

The following sergeants first class of the Hospital Corps are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be sent to report as indicated: Christopher C. Killikelly, from Co. D, Hospital Corps, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Mindanao, for assignment to duty; Jason D. Byers, Camp McGrath, Batangas, to the officer in charge, Medical Supply Depot, Manila; Daniel W. Robinson, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to station. (April 5, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph G. McWilliams, Co. D, Hospital Corps, now on temporary duty at Floridablanca, Pampanga, is relieved duty present station and will report Division Hospital, Manila, for duty, to await the transport for San Francisco, a route to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class George E. Vass, H.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 16, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Louis Ransom, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent at once to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., due to arrive on the port for duty on fortification construction, and will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station. (March 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Ernest Graves, C.E., now at San Francisco, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty, with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and so much of Par. 15, S.O. 305, Dec. 30, 1910, W.D., as directs Lieut. Ernest Graves to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is amended accordingly. (May 13, W.D.)

First Sergt. Joseph H. Weidin, Co. I, 3d Bnln. of Engrs.,

upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Roger G. Powell, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 22, 1911, for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Thomas A. Pearce, paymaster, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, 1st Separate Brigade, for temporary duty with that command. (May 5, D.T.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., will visit the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., on business pertaining to the testing of ordnance material. (May 16, W.D.)
 Corp. William F. Knack, ordnance detachment, West Point, N.Y., is detailed for duty in connection with the Government exhibit at the Ideal Home Exhibition to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, from May 27 to June 8, 1911. (May 16, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, S.C., will proceed to San Diego, for duty in command of Co. E, Signal Corps. (May 12, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, S.C., will proceed at the proper time to Columbus, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the wireless demonstrations to take place at Columbus May 29 to June 3, 1911, and return to his proper station. (May 12, W.D.)

Major Daniel J. Carr, S.C., will proceed, about July 1, 1911, to Alaska, for the purpose of inspecting such offices and lines along the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System from Fort Egbert to Nome, including the offices along the Tanana River and cable and wireless stations in South-western Alaska, as can be visited without unduly delaying his return to Seattle, Wash. (May 11, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, Co. F, Signal Corps, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will be sent to Manila, for duty. (April 4, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Frank Kehoe, jr., S.C., now on duty on the cableship Burnside, Seattle, will report to the chief signal office, Department of the Columbia, Seattle, Wash., for duty in his office. (May 9, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, S.C., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 2, D. Cal.)
 First Class Sergt. C. D. Reeves, Co. M, Signal Corps, whose services are no longer required in connection with wireless telegraph work on Army transports, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with his company. (May 3, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Varian D. Dixon, S.C., is relieved from detail in the transportation division on his present duties until further orders. (May 17, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John C. Stewart, S.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced:

To be first class sergeant: Sergt. Rhenben B. Kelly, to date May 10, 1911.

To be sergeant: Corp. Richard L. Hainline, to date May 16, 1911.

To be corporals: 1st Class Privts. Rudolph B. Hurt, Howard J. Crow and Aubrey L. Barnes, to date May 16, 1911.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Cook Stephen McCarthy, Troop F, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 16, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., effective about May 15, 1911. (April 4, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., Camp Overton, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for treatment. (March 16, D. Min.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., effective about May 14, 1911. (April 4, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL.

Capt. C. C. Walcutt, jr., 5th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class of the Army War College and will report about Aug. 15, 1911. (May 12, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Capt. John P. Ryan, Q.M., 6th Cav., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department and the chief commissary of the department, with station in Douglas, Ariz. (April 28, D. Colo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Chaplain Edward F. Brophy, 7th Cav., from further duty at Fort Sheridan to San Francisco for duty, pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (May 16, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. Duncan Elliot and 2d Lieut. William A. McCain and Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav., having arrived, will report to Capt. Edgar A. Stryker, 8th Cav., president of the examining board at Camp McGrath, Batangas, for examination for promotion. (April 1, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for one month, effective about June 28, is granted Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav. (May 10, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav., at his own request is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will join his regiment. (May 16, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., and report in person not later than May 20, 1911, for temporary duty to assist Major H. Macdonald, 13th Cav., in the instruction of Militia officers in Cavalry, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (May 13, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., will report in person to the president of the examining board at the maneuver camp near San Diego, Cal., for examination for promotion. (May 1, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for fifteen days, effective about June 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav. (May 10, D.E.)

First Lieut. William C. Tremaine, 15th Cav., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of cavalry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from March 11, 1911. (May 17, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Second Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins and Harold E. Marr, 2d Field Art., will report to Capt. Henry W. Butler, 2d Field Art., president of the Field Artillery examining board, to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, at such time as they may be directed for examination for promotion. (April 5, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., A.D.C., is relieved duty as surveying officer, these headquarters. (March 30, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 2d Field Art., from sick in Division Hospital, will proceed to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (March 29, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d F.A., aide-de-camp, will accompany Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., on the transport sailing from Manila, P.I., about April 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and thence to Denver, Colo. (April 5, D.V.)

Leave for two months, about June 30, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, 2d Field Art. Lieutenant Sturgill will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands on the first transport sailing from San Francisco after Sept. 1, 1911. (May 17, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 98, April 27, 1911, W.D., as re-

lates to 2d Lieut. Everett S. Hughes, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (May 11, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 5th Field Art., about July 15, 1911. (May 15, W.D.)

Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., will remain on duty at his present station, Fort Riley, until after June 15, 1911, in order that he may participate in the instruction to be given to Militia officers at that post. He will proceed at the proper time after the date specified to join his regiment. (May 12, W.D.)

Major William J. Snow, 5th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Riley and report in person not later than May 31, 1911, for duty as an observer during the camp of instruction for field artillery officers of the Militia at that post. (May 17, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, 6th F.A. (May 15, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. John P. Spurr, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the 12th Co., C.A.C. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Col. Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for three months and nineteen days, upon the return to Fort Barrancas, Fla., of troops now absent at Galveston, Texas, or on June 11, 1911, should troops return sooner than that date, is granted Capt. John A. Berry, C.A.C. (May 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, about May 25, 1911, and to terminate at such time as will enable him to comply with Par. 17, S.O. 98, W.D., April 27, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. West C. Jacobs, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (May 9, D. Columbia.)

Second Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., now on sick leave, Alameda, will proceed to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (May 3, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Hughey S. Hemingway, C.A.C. (May 6, D.T.)

Leave for two months and five days, upon his relief from duty at the primary War College, is granted Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C. (May 16, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Philip R. Ward, C.A.C. (May 15, W.D.)

Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1911, for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Roy R. Lyon, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment in the hospital at that post. (May 17, W.D.)

Sick leave to June 5, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C. (May 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clifford Jones, C.A.C., will report in person to Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, as soon as practicable after June 8, 1911, for examination for promotion. (May 17, W.D.)

Sergt. Major John W. Page, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed May 15, 1911, from sergeant, 109th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Greble, R.I., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Archie H. Dubeau, C.A.C. (appointed May 16, 1911, from electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Hinton, N.Y., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 17, W.D.)

G.O. 50, FORT STEVENS, ORE., MAY 10, 1911.

1. First Sergt. Cecil P. Montague, 160th Company, C.A.C., having completed over thirty years of active service, has, by direction of the President, been retired from active service.

2. First Sergeant Montague entered the Service Nov. 14, 1890, as private in Battery M, 1st Artillery (now 10th Company, C.A.C.), and has remained continuously in the Service since that date, a total of thirty years and eight days by far the great portion of this being as a non-commissioned officer. Five years was spent in Battery M, 1st Artillery (now 10th Company, C.A.C.), five years in Batteries E and F, 5th Artillery (now 52d Company, C.A.C. and Battery G, 3d Field Artillery, respectively), five years in Battery K, 1st Artillery (now Battery A, 6th Field Artillery), three years in Battery L, 5th Artillery (now 56th Company, C.A.C.), three years in 5th Battery, Field Artillery (now Battery E, 1st Field Artillery), six years in 70th and 159th Companies, C.A.C., and three years, two months and eighteen days in 160th Company, C.A.C. All discharges, save the third with "Good," bear the character of "Very Good and Excellent." His last discharge states that he is "Fitted for a commission in the U.S. Volunteers, as company commander or regimental or post quartermaster."

3. As a man and a soldier he is an example to all with whom he has served. His record should be an inspiration to younger men now in the Service.

4. This order will be read by the adjutant at parade this evening, and in view of the fact that it will be the last occasion upon which 1st Sergeant Montague will appear with the battalion under arms, he will take post to the left of the commanding officer while receiving the parade.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Foote: MARK L. IRELAND, First Lieutenant, C.A.C., Adjutant.

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa., and Luray, Va., for duty as instructor at the camps of instruction to be held at those places. (May 15, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. John S. Parke, 1st Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and will remain unassigned until further orders. (May 15, W.D.)

Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to the camp of the Provisional Brigade at Lakeside, Cal., taking with him full field equipment, for duty. (May 8, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Warder H. Roberts, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (May 3, D. Columbia.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 103, May 3, 1911, W.D., as directs Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., to join his regiment is amended so as to direct him upon the expiration of the leave granted him to proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at its stations in the United States. (May 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, reporting General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, is granted Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf. (May 16, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf., having completed the progressive military map work assigned him, is relieved from further duty in that connection. (May 11, D.E.)

The sick leave granted Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (May 11, D.E.)

First Lieut. Ball, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty specified in Par. 2, S.O. 105, May 5, 1911, these headquarters. (May 9, D.E.)

Leave for three months, effective about June 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Hopson, 5th Inf. (May 12, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Jesse W. Boyd, 5th Inf., will report in person to Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf., president of the examining board at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (May 16, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Irvin L. Hunt, 6th Inf., effective about Aug. 15, 1911. (April 4, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8

ther reconnaissance and intelligence duty, island of Panay and will report Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty. (March 27, D.V.)

Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., having been detailed as major of Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 9th Battalion. (March 29, P.H.D.)

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., will be relieved farther duty these headquarters April 2, 1911, and after completion of duty as member of Board of Officers convened at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (March 27, D.V.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Major Robert H. Noble, 12th Inf., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College, Washington, and will report in person about Aug. 15, 1911, for duty accordingly. (May 12, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., vice Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf. (May 12, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (May 9, D.D.)
First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., is detailed as assistant to Major Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., instructor of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of the state of North Dakota, during the encampment at Fort Lincoln, N.D., to commence June 2, 1911. (May 1, D.D.)

Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., Fort Gibson, Alaska, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for instructions. (May 5, D. Columbia.)
Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 16th Inf. (May 15, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Par. 14, S.O. 101, May 1, 1911, W.D., relating to 2d Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., is revoked. (May 17, W.D.)
Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 15th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (May 17, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 106, May 6, 1911, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., is revoked. (May 12, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

First Lieut. Charles H. Mason and 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., will be relieved reconnaissance and intelligence duty, island of Panay, March 31, 1911, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (March 27, D.V.)

Capt. Robert Alexander, 19th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa., and Ravenswood, W. Va., for duty as instructor at the camps of instruction to be held at those places May 12 and May 23, 1911. (May 12, D.E.)

First Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., now sick at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed Division Hospital for observation and treatment. (April 3, D.V.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., is assigned to duty pertaining to the trial by G.C.M. of 1st Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 15th Cav., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., on March 20, 1911. (March 18, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, 20th Inf., from further duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the first available transport for Honolulu for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of Ohio, and will proceed at the proper time to Columbus, in person on June 1, 1911, to the Governor for duty. Colonel Sharpe is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, W.D., from June 1, 1911. (May 12, W.D.)

Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of Oregon, and will proceed to Portland and report in person on June 1, 1911, to the Governor. (May 12, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., aid, will proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for the purpose of assisting in the instruction at the camp to be held at that place May 14-19, 1911. (May 11, D.E.)

First Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa., and Luray, Va., for duty as instructor at the camps of instruction to be held at those places May 13 and May 23, 1911. (May 11, D.E.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 105, May 5, 1911, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. Frank B. McCoy, 24th Inf., to join the regiment to which he is assigned is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Colonel McCoy to remain on duty with the 17th Infantry until further order. (May 17, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond C. Baird, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (May 5, D. Columbia.)

Leave for twenty days, about June 5, 1911, is granted 2d Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 5, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1911, is granted Capt. William G. Doane, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 8, D. Columbia.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa., and Ravenswood, W. Va., for duty as instructor at the camps of instruction to be held at those places May 12 and May 23, 1911. (May 12, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf., will report in person to Col. Millard F. Waltz, Inf., president of the board for examination, to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination for promotion. (May 13, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., upon the conclusion of his duties at Fort Leavenworth pertaining to the Board on Infantry Drill Regulations, will proceed to Fort Snelling for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will report to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (May 15, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLEURE.

First Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 30th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y. (May 16, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for four months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Michael O'Keefe, Phil. Scouts, and he is authorized to leave the division about May 16, 1911. (March 29, P.H.D.)

First Lieut. Philip C. Le Sage, Phil. Scouts, now in this city, is placed on duty at these headquarters, to leave from March 25 to May 1, 1911, on which date he will proceed to his proper station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (March 28, D. Luzon.)

The 35th Co., Phil. Scouts, now at Camp Wallace, Union, is detailed for quarantine duty in the province of Pangasinan. The company will proceed to Dagupan, P.I. (March 20, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Steinmetz and Spencer R. Shearer, P.S., having reported will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty. (April 6, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Seth H. Frear, P.S., having reported will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (April 6, D. Luzon.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Inf., is assigned to the 23d Infantry, to take effect June 1, 1911. (May 12, W.D.)
Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, Inf., is assigned to the 14th Infantry. (May 12, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Lieut. Col. Francis J. Kernan is transferred from the 15th Infantry to the 1st Infantry, and will join regiment to which transferred. (May 13, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Cav.; Lieutenant Kimball will proceed to Fort Yellowstone so as to arrive there by May 3, 1911. (April 29, D.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles M. Truitt, 29th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Porter, N.Y., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, Inf., and 2d Lieut. George C. Keleher, 29th Inf. (May 16, D.E.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Jay, N.Y., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf., and Allan L. Briggs, 29th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 29th Inf. (May 16, D.E.)
First Lieut. Milo C. Corey, Inf., 212 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich., and 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jacob, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will report by letter without delay to Col. Millard F. Waltz, Inf., president of the board for examination, to meet at Fort Sheridan, and will proceed to that post when required to determine their fitness for promotion. (May 13, D. Lakes.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, O.D.; Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, O.D.; Major John H. Rice, O.D.; Major Carl R. Barnall, M.C.; Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., is appointed to meet at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, W.D., June 1, 1911, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces. (May 12, W.D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the maneuver camp near San Diego, Cal., May 5, 1911, for examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 30th Inf.; Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav.; Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C.; Capt. James Longstreet, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C. (May 1, D. Cal.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Hobart K. Bailey, Capt. John F. Madden and Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.R.C. (May 16, D.E.)

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N.Y., for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles M. Truitt, 29th Inf.; Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf.; Major Henry A. Webber, M.C.; Capt. Henry C. Clement, jr., 29th Inf.; Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C. (May 16, D.E.)

A board is appointed to meet at Plattburgh Barracks, N.Y., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Calvin D. Cowles, Major Armand I. Lasseigne and Capt. Edward Sigerfoss, 5th Inf.; Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Charles J. Boehs, M.R.C. (May 16, D.E.) add examinations for promotions.

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Leave for ten days, upon his arrival at Fort Riley, Kas., is granted Capt. Walter V. Cotchett, Field Art. (May 11, W.D.)
Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Inf., unassigned, is relieved from further duty with the Provisional Brigade and will return to his station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (May 5, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant. (May 13, W.D.)

A quarantine camp will be established at Mariveles under charge of Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf. The following officers will report to him for duty: 2d Lieut. F. R. Hunter, 12th Inf., O. E. Clark, 7th Inf., and D. K. Shurtieff, 7th Cav. Lieutenant Shurtieff is detailed as quartermaster, and Lieutenant Clark as commissary of the camp. (March 30, D. Luzon.)

By direction of the President so much of Par. 33, S.O. 15, Jan. 19, 1911, W.D., as relates to Major Edward M. Lewis, Inf., is revoked. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at the Oregon Agricultural College, is granted Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, Infantry. (May 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, Cavalry, from duty at the State College of Washington. Lieutenant Hennessey is assigned to the 15th Cavalry and will join station to which he may be assigned. (May 16, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report in person on May 30, 1911, to the president of the G.O.M. appointed in S.O. 107, W.D., May 8, 1911, as witnesses before the court: Major Frank C. Baker, M.C., and Capt. Frank Long, M.C. (May 15, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed as instructors at the encampment of the sanitary troops, Ohio National Guard, to be held at Coshocton, Ohio, June 24 to July 1, 1911: Majors Frederick P. Reynolds, Paul F. Straub, General Staff, Edward L. Munson and Capt. Henry D. Thomson. Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., is detailed for the duty herein indicated in the event that Major Straub shall not return to Washington prior to June 24, 1911. (May 15, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Otto H. Herb, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Omaha for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley and report in person not later than May 25, 1911, to the C.O. of that post and to Major William S. McNair, 2d Field Art., for duty during the camp of instruction for field artillery officers of the Organized Militia at that post: 1st Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, 4th Field Art.; Arthur H. Carter, 5th Field Art.; Charles H. Oberly, 5th Field Art.; Walter W. Merrill, 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., 3d Field Art. (May 17, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Ordnance Department, at such time prior to June 20, 1911, as the circumstances may demand, will proceed to Philadelphia, Chester and South Bethlehem, Pa., to participate in the operation of the Ordnance Department: Capt. Charles M. Wesson, Morgan L. Brett, Earl McFarland and John B. Rose, and 1st Lieut. Charles T. Harris, jr., and Lawrence W. McIntosh. (May 17, W.D.)

Nine enlisted men and one quartermaster's employee, with twelve horses, all to be selected by the C.O., Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to London, England, and take station there for duty in connection with the International Military Competition, and upon completion thereof will return to Fort Myer, Va. (May 15, D.E.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 15, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants:
Robert C. Garrett, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Bowen, promoted.
Guy B. Lawson, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Page, promoted.

Carl A. Lohr, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Cardwell, promoted.
Laurence T. Walker, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Taylor, promoted.

Samuel H. Tighman, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Taylor, promoted.
Otto H. Schrader, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Hanna, promoted.

Greedy C. Sheppard, detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, to be first lieutenant from March 11, 1911, vice Winslow, promoted.

Howard T. Clark, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Sheppard, whose detail in the Ordnance Department was continued from March 11, 1911.
Halstead P. Couchman, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Cooper, promoted.

Arthur H. Doig, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Geere, promoted.
Robert E. Guthrie, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Wertenbaker, promoted.

William E. Nichols, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Baker, promoted.
Paul H. Herman, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Hawes, jr., promoted.

Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice McKenney, promoted.
Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Clark, promoted.

Kelley B. Lemmon, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Fulton, promoted.

William S. Fulton, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Wheatley, promoted.

Thomas O. Humphreys, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Paterson, promoted.
Edwin F. Barlow, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Bisece, promoted.

Donald M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Crawford, promoted.
Hollis Le R. Muller, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Carpenter, promoted.

Ell E. Bennett, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Colvin, detached from his proper command under the provisions of an Act of Congress, March 3, 1911.

Charles T. Richardson, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Holcombe, detached from his proper command under the provisions of an Act of Congress, March 3, 1911.

Homer R. Oldfield, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Duncan, detached from his proper command under the provisions of an Act of Congress, March 3, 1911.

Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Torney, detached from his proper command under the provisions of an Act of Congress, March 3, 1911.

William C. Whittaker, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Grace, detached from his proper command under the provisions of an Act of Congress, March 3, 1911.

James A. Brice, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Büttgenbach, detached from his proper command under the provisions of an Act of Congress, March 3, 1911.

Infantry Arm.

Major Henry C. Hodges, jr., 22d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from May 10, 1911, vice Phister, 30th Inf., who died May 9, 1911.
Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., to be major from May 9, 1911, vice Carnahan, 11th Inf., detailed as paymaster on that date.

Capt. Peter Murray, unassigned, to be major from May 10, 1911, vice Hodges, jr., 22d Inf., promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be First Lieutenants, with Rank from May 12, 1911:
William C. K. Berlin, Col.; John J. Dunahie, La.; Lawrence Felder, Ga.; Franklin J. Gilson, Jr., Texas; Verdo B. Gregory, Ore.; Thomas F. Miller, Ky.; Daniel C. Moor, O.; John L. Pomeroy, Cal.; Willard DeF. Preston, N.Y.; Alfred Richards, D.C.; George C. Roberts, W. Va.; Frank E. Thompson, John Theodore H. Weisenburg, Pa.; Charles E. Butts, Wash.; Frederick T. Hyde, Wash.; Augustus E. Gerhardt, Wash.; Eugene R. Hochstetter, jr., Tenn.; Thomas B. V. Keene, Ind.; Frederick H. Newberry, Mich.; Theodore S. Proxmire, Ill.; Emil H. Webster, Mich.

Rollin C. Winslow, Mich.; Charles W. Tooker, jr., Ralph L. Thompson, Arthur H. Sewing, Eugene T. Senseney, Major G. Seelig, Clive D. Scott, Adolph G. Schlossstein, Gerhardt H. Rathel, Virgil Loeb, Albert F. Koetter, Albert H. Hamel, Walter Fischel, John MCH. Dean, George W. Cale, jr., Orville H. Brown and Richard S. Bryan, all of Missouri.
Judson Dalane, Clarence P. Franklin, Randle C. Rosenberger, Elijah H. Siter, William M. Sweet, John R. Forst, Ross V. Patterson, Alfred R. Allen, Edward J. G. Beardsley, David H. Bergey, John B. Garnett, John T. Carpenter, Walter S. Cornell, Nathaniel Gildersleeve, John H. Jopson, Charles F. Nassau, George W. Norris and Benjamin F. Royer, all of Pennsylvania.

Charles G. Jennings, Mich.; Hugo A. Freund, Mich.; Philip M. Jones, Cal.; Herbert W. Allen, Cal.; Frank B. Carpenter, Cal.; Walter S. Sutton, Kas.; Roger B. Brewster, Mo.; Harold P. Kuhn, Mo.; John G. Hayden, Mo.; Minford A. Hanna, Mo.; Harlan C. Renshaw, Mo.; Harry N. Mayo, Utah; John F. Sharp, Utah; Thomas A. Flood, Utah; Thomas P. Lloyd, La.; Frank Winders, O.; Arthur C. Strachan, Minn.; William W. Grant, Colo.; Archibald MacLaren, Minn.; Alexander E. Colvin, Minn.; Harry P. Ritchie, Minn.; Wesley W. Beckett, Cal.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 16, 1911.

Contract Dental Surgeons to be Dental Surgeons:

John S. Marshall, Seibert D. Boak, Franklin F. Wing, Frank H. Wolven, Hugh G. Voorhies, Alden Carpenter, Edwin P. Tignor, George H. Casaday, E. H. Rhoads, George I. Gunckel, Raymond E. Ingalls, John E. Ames, Robert H. Mills, Frank L. K. Ladhamme, Robert F. Patterson.
Robert T. Oliver, Clarence E. Lauderdale, George L. Mason, John H. Hess, William H. Chambers, Charles J. Long, John A. Maliste, Charles B. Bohnheim, George E. Stallman, Frank P. Stone, Harold O. Scott, Edward P. B. Ryan, Minot E. Scott, George D. Graham, Samuel H. Lealie.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate May 16, 1911.

Secretary of War.

Henry L. Stimson to be Secretary of War.
All the Army nominations sent to the Senate on April 27, May 4 and May 9, which appeared in our issues of April 29, May 6 and May 13, respectively, were confirmed by the Senate on May 15.

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:				
Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Lay days Manila at
Sheridan	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2 13
Buford	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 3 12
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 3 12
From Manila, P.I.:				
Transport.	Leave Manila.	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Lay days S.F. at
Sherman	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13 22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 6	Jun. 14 22
Buford	May 15	May 20	Jun. 6	Jun. 14 22

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Will sail from San Francisco for Manila June 5.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCOM—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal. (out of commission).
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila May 5. Left Honolulu May 14.
SHERMAN—Major H. B. Chamberlain, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco May 15.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. P. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., at San Francisco.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL EDWARD T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C., at New York city.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Guy A. Mix, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C., at New York city.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C., at New York city.

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 Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., on duty at El Paso, Texas, sent
 a message to President Taft May 16 to the following
 effect: "Prospects for peace in Mexico fairly bright. An

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armistice probably will be agreed upon in twenty-four
 hours. Madero demands four places in Cabinet, one of
 them Secretary of War, and fourteen governors. Mexican
 government agrees to give him Gobernacion and Justice
 and possibly one other, while the Secretary of War is
 to be chosen jointly by the two parties. Madero likely
 to get ten governorships. Diaz to resign after new
 governors are appointed, probably in two months." Gen.
 Porfirio Diaz, President, and Señor Corral, Vice Presi-
 dent, of Mexico, will resign by June 1, according to an
 official announcement made in Mexico City May 17.
 Señor de la Barra, Minister of Foreign Relations, will
 be President ad interim, with Gen. Francisco I. Madero
 acting as special adviser. A general election and political
 amnesty will be considered by Congress. The new
 Minister of War will be chosen by Señor de la Barra,
 with General Madero having a voice in other Cabinet
 changes. Judge Carbajal received instructions from
 Mexico City to sign the general armistice which General
 Madero already had signed earlier on May 17.

It is understood that an effort is being made to reopen
 the case of Naval Constructor Tawresey, who insists
 that he should be promoted on account of a vacancy
 which was created by the promotion of Chief Constructor
 Capps. The Constructor insists that he should be pro-
 moted to the rank of captain now that Chief Constructor
 Capps has been promoted to rank of rear admiral.
 Secretary Meyer has taken a different view of the case,
 insisting that there is no vacancy.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911.

PROSPECTS OF ARMY LEGISLATION.

By the action of a party caucus to be held in a week
 or so Chairman Hay's bills will be made a part of the
 general legislative program of this session. All of his
 bills, with the exception of that which provides for an
 extension of the enlistment period to a five-year term,
 may receive the unanimous report of the House Com-
 mittee on Military Affairs. The measures to be included
 in this program are the bill for the creation of a supply
 corps, the bill for the consolidation of the Adjutant
 General's and Inspector General's Departments with the
 General Staff, the bill for the creation of a service corps
 of the enlisted men and the bill for the extension of
 the time of enlistment to five years. Quartermaster
 General Aleshire and Commissary General Sharpe ap-
 peared before the committee May 18 and recommended
 the passage of H.R. 7713, creating an Army service
 corps, insisting that the efficiency of the Army would be
 much increased by such legislation.

Up to the time when General Wood appeared before
 the committee in opposition to the bill extending the
 period of enlistment there was no objection in the House
 Committee to this measure. Now there is a prospect of
 a minority report on this bill. In fact, the opposition
 to the extension of the period of enlistment is developing
 so strongly that a minority report is not only assured,
 but a fight will be made on the floor of the House and
 in the Senate against the proposed legislation. Members
 of the House will hesitate to pass legislation which will
 make the conditions of enlistment more exacting or
 decrease the allowances for the enlisted personnel. There
 is a sentiment against legislation which will lower the
 pay or allowances of enlisted men or increase the period
 of their service, as members of Congress are continually
 being called upon by their constituents to secure the
 release of young men who have enlisted in the Army.
 With the lengthening of the period of enlistment to five
 years they fear that this demand will be increased to a
 point at which it will become extremely embarrassing
 to them.

This measure has developed a difference of opinion
 between the Chief of Staff and the Adjutant General
 which called out some very pointed remarks during the
 session of the House Committee on May 17. General
 Ainsworth, who was testifying in favor of the bill, made
 some remarks which Representative Prince thought indi-
 cated that a feud in the Army was being created by the
 controversy. He promptly objected to some questions
 which Chairman Hay was asking the Adjutant General.
 Mr. Prince declared that not without his objection would
 the officers of the Army engage in an acrimonious debate
 over any legislation pending before the committee. The
 member from Illinois went on to say that he thought
 the committee should hear all sides of the questions
 which were involved in the legislation, but he would
 insist that officers of the Army should not go farther
 than to make a plain statement of their views.

Objections are being raised both in the House Com-
 mittee and in the War Department to the personnel
 features of the Army Supply Corps bill and the bill for
 the consolidation of the Adjutant General's and Inspector
 General's Departments with the General Staff. The
 provision for the promotion of the members of the perma-
 nent staff corps under the consolidation has been ar-
 ranged satisfactorily by amendments which will be made
 by Chairman Hay. These provide that officers in the
 permanent staff corps will be promoted when vacancies
 occur, just as if there had been no consolidation. This
 applies to officers below the rank of colonel.

The objections now being made by the members of the
 committee are to the provisions in both the bills for
 the retirement from active service at an advanced grade
 of the head of the departments affected. These would
 retire the Adjutant General with the rank of lieutenant
 general and the other staff department chiefs with the rank
 of major general. One member of the committee called
 attention to the fact that there are already on the retired
 list five lieutenant generals, twenty-four major generals
 and 251 brigadier generals. The claim is made that the
 retired list of officers of the Army is already too large
 and that the House should vote down any proposition for
 an increase in this list of the higher grades. Attention
 is called in this connection to the hopeless fight that has
 been made in recent years to promote Major General
 Sickles to the rank of lieutenant general on the retired
 list.

Another feature of the proposed legislation that will
 encounter strenuous opposition from the War Depart-
 ment is the terms of the bill consolidating the Adjutant
 General's and Inspector General's Departments with the
 General Staff. Under the provisions of this bill it is
 claimed that it will be illegal to select a Chief of Staff
 from any other than those who have held permanent
 commissions in the Adjutant General's and Inspector
 General's Departments. The officers in these depart-

ments by the bill would be permanently detailed to the General Staff. The suggestion will be made that in the consolidation the staff department officers be placed in the line. They then could be detailed to the staff for special duty.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

By general order which will be issued shortly from the War Department the Army will be organized on a war basis. As we have mentioned a number of times, all of the administrative work is to be placed in charge of the commanders of three divisions, which are to be created in the general order. The number of departments is to be reduced from nine to seven, and the commanders of the departments are to assume duties which are similar to the commanders of brigades under war conditions.

By these changes, which have been enthusiastically endorsed by President Taft, as was stated in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, there will be a material reduction in the cost of maintaining the Army and its efficiency will be greatly increased. Nothing aside from the passage of the Extra Officers' bill at last session of Congress will be as far-reaching in effect as the changes to be brought about by this general order.

At this time it is impossible to state how many staff officers will be relieved at the departmental headquarters as the result of the transfer of administrative duties to the three division headquarters. In our last issue it was stated that thirty would be relieved, but the indications now are that there will be forty or fifty. It is possible that the number may reach sixty. The General Staff is now working on the personnel features of the change, and it will be some time before it can be determined just how large the reduction in the staff of the department headquarters will be. On account of the immense amount of administrative work to be done at the division headquarters it will be necessary to maintain larger staffs at the divisions than at the existing departments, but the increase in officers at the divisions will be comparatively insignificant as compared with the decreases at the departments.

Under the change there will be three full staffs maintained in the United States, as compared with nine under the present arrangement. In the Philippines there will be one full staff, instead of four. At all of the departments there will be brigade staffs maintained, instead of the present organization, or what might be termed division staffs. The departmental commanders will be relieved entirely of administrative work, and will be expected to devote their entire time to tactical or field work, expending this time in drilling and training their troops. As a consequence they will be called upon to make more frequent visits and inspections of their posts and spend more time in the field with their troops. Instructions for such work will be issued from time to time by the General Staff. These instructions will not be merely perfunctory, but the members of the General Staff will be expected by the Secretary of War to see that this plan is carried out by the department commanders.

The United States will be divided into three divisions, consisting of the Division of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island; Central Division, with headquarters at Chicago, and Western Division, with headquarters at San Francisco. Under the commander of the Division of the East will be the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf. Under the Central Division will be Department of the Lakes, the Department of Missouri, Department of Texas, military reservation at Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. Under the commander of the Western Division will be the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia. The Department of the East, with headquarters at Fort Totten, will have its jurisdiction extended to cover the state of Ohio.

In the reorganization the Departments of Dakota and Colorado will be abolished. By this arrangement the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, will have added to its jurisdiction the state of Kentucky and the Coast Artillery districts in Louisiana and Texas. The Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, will have added to it the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, with Ohio and Kentucky transferred to another department. The Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, will have added to it the state of Colorado. The Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, will be extended to cover Louisiana and the territory of New Mexico. The Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, will have attached to it Montana and Yellowstone Park. The Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, will also include Utah and Arizona, in addition to its present jurisdiction.

In these changes there will be a great reduction in the number of clerks now employed at the different departments. The more efficient will be transferred to the division headquarters, and an effort will be made by the War Department to make the reduction with as little hardship as possible to faithful clerks. It will be the policy not to make wholesale dismissals, but to refrain from filling vacancies when they occur. The greatest consideration will be given the clerks in putting these changes into effect.

At a conference participated in by the President, Secretary of War Dickinson, Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, and Major General Murray, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, amendments to the Army Regulations

intended to simplify administrative work were agreed to. A general order providing for these changes will shortly be issued. The duties of the General Staff and the Staff Department are to be more clearly defined, and much of the details of correspondence in and with the War Department eliminated. A great mass of what is popularly known as red tape in the administration of the affairs of the Army will be done away with when the changes go into effect. Under the changes only letters from the Army to the War Department and from the Department to the Army will pass through the Adjutant General's Office. The system now by which a communication from the Quartermaster General or any of the heads of the Staff Department to the General Staff passes through the Adjutant General's Office will be discontinued. This one change, it is claimed, will greatly reduce the delay in correspondence and in administration of the affairs of the War Department. Then the changes in the regulations make more clear the duties of the officers in the Department.

The scores of the Georgia, which were made at the last battle practice, have been received at the Navy Department, and the work of completing the report on the practice has begun. For some reason the report of the Georgia was delayed in transmission. The postmarks on the envelope show that it was lost in the mail. This has delayed the target directors in making their report on battle practice. Instructions have been given by the Navy Department by which torpedo practice will be started in July at Cape Cod as soon as the fleet arrives there. The various divisions of the fleet have been directed by the Navy Department to exercise their torpedoes during the divisional cruise, which is now being made. Much time is being spent by the ships in practicing "Approaches" for battle. It is planned that when the divisions come together at Cape Cod there will be no more need of detailed instructions, so that the ships can proceed immediately with fleet practice. One of the most important features of the experimental firing with the Delaware will be to determine the longest range practicable for opening action. Plans are being prepared by which the targets of the Delaware will conform as nearly as possible to those presented by actual battleships. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to ascertain as accurately as possible the penetrating power of projectiles at long range. Realizing from experience with the Texas that such target practice will be very expensive, Director of Target Practice Palmer is proceeding with caution in the preparation for his experiments. Still it is generally admitted that information along this line would be of inestimable value to the Navy Department. There will also be some work on the Delaware in the direction of developing a system of defense against submarines. Periscopes, or what will represent them, will be fired at by the Delaware. Navy experts are of the opinion that battleships will not be helpless when attacked by submarines, as is popularly supposed.

It is expected that Henry L. Stimson will assume the duties as Secretary of War May 22. Arrangements for the transfer of the duties by Secretary Dickinson to his successor have been completed, and he is only waiting the arrival of his successor. Mr. Stimson, in a letter to Secretary Dickinson, states that he expects to be in Washington on May 22. Walter Petigo, private secretary to the Secretary of War; Lincoln R. Clark, assistant private secretary, and Adolph Amenda, clerk in the office, will remain with the incoming Secretary. Mr. Stimson, in his letter to Secretary Dickinson, says he considers the good service of the staff under his predecessor, as certified by Mr. Dickinson, a sufficient recommendation for their continuance at their desks. Private Secretary Pedigo held that position under Secretary Wright, his appointment being made in 1908. Prior to that he was secretary to Brig. Gen. Clarence Edwards, and accompanied him on the Taft trip to the Orient. Few men in the government service have as an extensive acquaintance among prominent men as Mr. Pedigo. Mr. Clark came to the War Department with Secretary Dickinson. Previous to his assuming his present position he was secretary to Mr. Dickinson while he was general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Amenda has a long service as clerk in the War Department. He was transferred to the office of the Secretary of War when Mr. Luke E. Wright assumed the position of Secretary of War.

The recent comments that have appeared stating that the U.S.S. Arkansas was to be a "business ship," to apply the principles of scientific management, are entirely misleading. No new system will be adopted on the Arkansas, but the general scheme of organization and management that has developed the personnel and material of the fleet during the last few years will be applied to this and other new vessels. An efficient system of management, though not called "scientific," or otherwise specially designated by name, has long been in operation on ships in the Navy, and it is due to this practical system that such remarkable results have been obtained in the gunnery and engineering competitions, in the selection of men who are qualified for special work and in the development of the matériel required to produce the most efficient condition of the ships for battle. The system is not new in the Navy, as it dates back to the period when it was necessary to handle sails and yards in the most expeditious manner; but in

recent years its successful application to economy of stores and repairs, to gunnery and engineering competitions and to all the elements of ship life that combine to make for efficiency, has brought it prominently to the view of the general business world, on account of its practical application to most of the problems arising in the management of large organizations.

The American missionaries in Mexico have sent a letter to Representative Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in which they say that at the annual missionary conference just ended it was the unanimous opinion that an armed intervention by the United States at this time would be unwise, causing in the end more harm than good. Not only will the property interests of foreigners be more in danger, but the business interests in the future will be crippled and the personal safety of thousands of Americans now residing in Mexico will be jeopardized.

Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has recommended a number of changes in the commanding officers of arsenals and armories. Lieut. Col. George W. Burr will succeed the late Col. F. E. Hogg as commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal. At the Augusta Arsenal Colonel Burr will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét, the present commanding officer at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Lieut. Col. C. L. H. Ruggles, now professor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point, will become commanding officer at Benicia. The vacancy at West Point will not be filled by the Chief of Ordnance for a year, on account of the change in the course of study at the Academy. Ordnance and gunnery will not be taught at the Academy next year, as it comes a year later in the course. Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, the new commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, is now in command of the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., where he has been for about two years. Previous to that he commanded the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I., for two years, and before that had been twice stationed at Rock Island—once for two and a half years, between 1898 and 1901, and the last time for about five years, from 1902 to 1907. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1888, number four in his class, and is forty-five years old. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel on Oct. 23, 1910.

The bill of Mr. Knowland to provide a tactical organization of the mobile forces of the Army (H.R. 9317) appears in another column. It provides for six Infantry divisions, each with nine regiments of Infantry, two of Field Artillery and one of Cavalry; a battalion of Engineers and one of Signal troops; four ambulance companies, four field hospitals, an ammunition and a supply train. Also for a Cavalry division, with nine regiments of Cavalry, one of horse Artillery, a mounted battalion of Engineer pioneers, a field battalion of Signal troops, two ambulance companies and two field hospitals. Each division shall be exercised annually for sixty days in field maneuvers. The recruitment and appointment of officers to meet the increase provided for by this bill, except in case of war, is to be extended over six years. This bill will increase the Army by twenty-four regiments of Infantry, seven of Field Artillery and four battalions of Engineers, with a corresponding increase in ambulance, hospital and signal service.

Twenty-seven out of the one hundred civilians who were designated to take examinations for commissions in the Marine Corps reported at the Marine Barracks on May 15. Out of this number six vacancies in the corps are to be filled. Major General Biddle, commandant, has taken steps to assemble the candidates for the Marine Corps Rifle Team which is to participate in the National Match. The candidates will be sent before long to the Wakefield range. On May 16 Capt. D. C. McDougal, with twenty men, was detached from the Maneuver Brigade at Guantanamo. The officer and the detachment will arrive at Boston on the Celtic some time in June. Capt. Thomas Holton, jr., U.S.M.C., who is on his return from Pekin, will be detailed as assistant to Captain McDougal. Later fifteen candidates for the rifle team who are stationed at marine barracks in the United States will be ordered to the Wakefield range.

Immediate restoration of peace in Mexico will not make it possible for the return of the troops in the Maneuver Division to their stations much before Aug. 1. The troops may stay as late as Sept. 1. It is understood that the War Department intends to pay the cost of the return transportation of the troops out of the appropriation for the next fiscal year, which will not be available before July 1. Then it is thought that it would be better to let the troops stay in Texas six weeks longer for practice. It is understood that Major General Grant will relieve Major General Carter as commander of the Maneuver Division about July 1.

The most important effect of the changes in Navy Regulations No. 16, published in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is to increase the authority of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in doing work at the yards. The Bureau is authorized to expend not to exceed \$1,000 in alterations which will not affect the military character of the ship, and also to make desirable repairs within the limit of the law without any authority from the Navy Department.

TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

Capt. Monson Morris, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., who was among the officers selected to go to the Texas Maneuver Division for the purpose of observation and instruction, has returned to New York very enthusiastic over his experience. The courtesy with which he and other officers of the party were treated on all sides will, he says, always be a most pleasing remembrance.

Captain Morris was assigned to Company E, 13th U.S. Infantry, Capt. Charles N. Murphy, the regiment being under the command of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, and making up a part of the 2d Brigade, of which Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus was commander. Captain Morris, in telling of his experience, said:

"My experience was most beneficial in every respect, as I believe that of most, if not all, of the other officers in the party was. I never saw a cleaner camp in all my life, and if there were any flies in Texas they were certainly not in the camp of the 13th Infantry or in the 2d Brigade. The greatest precaution was taken at the sinks and elsewhere as to sanitary arrangements, not only at San Antonio, but at Leon Springs also. We went to the latter place on a practice march and for maneuvers.

"Remember, these troops were in the field, yet, owing to the fine discipline, the men were able to guard the health of the camp far more strictly and better than the same number of people could do in a big city, with everything at their command. The precautions taken were simply admirable. The cook shacks were screened and the food was kept covered carefully.

"Why any National Guard officer should say he did not learn anything in Texas except that he saw flies I cannot understand. It must have been because he imagined that he knew it all, and was present to give instruction, and not to receive it. Why, it was simply one continuous object lesson to those attending the Army camp.

"Every officer, from the colonel down to the newest lieutenant, in the 13th went out of his way to explain things and impart any instruction possible. We had field maneuvers, tactical walks and instruction in paper work, etc. One of the most interesting things I saw was the division bakery, in charge of Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, of the Subsistence Department. This bakery is so arranged that it can be split up in different units, and its output would make a great many of the first class bakeries in New York sit up and take notice.

"The Army officers are laboring under a great disadvantage in being forced by an improvident Congress to have skeleton regiments. When the troops arrived at San Antonio on the rush orders the regiments had to fill up to war strength with close on fifty per cent. of green men. The time of the officers, who are simply loaded down with various work, had to be further broken into by drilling these recruits. The new men all had to be hardened, and if it had been necessary to move the division for any serious service the presence of such a large percentage of recruits would have been a most serious handicap. That so many men needed hardening and drilling is not the fault of the Army, but of Congress, as I said before. The Army should have at least fifty-four regiments of Infantry at full war strength in time of peace, and without any reduction in the other branches of the Service, and the sooner Congress and the country realizes this the better.

"I messed with the 13th, and never had better rations in my life. They simply know how to cook and avoid wastage, which we of the National Guard, owing to lack of experience like the Regular, do not. During one practice march we averaged three and a half miles an hour, with rests. When we had recruits assigned us, we dropped to three miles an hour. The Medical Department was complete in every detail and ready for any emergency. All garbage was disposed of by burning, and was not allowed to accumulate. The discipline was splendid. I was sorry I could not have stayed longer with the Maneuver Division, and it was a most valuable experience to me."

Second Lieut. Albert S. Callan, of the 10th N.Y. Inf., who spent a tour at the maneuver camp, has words of praise for it, and, in speaking of his experiences, said:

"As for the morale, it was wonderful. I never saw a drunken soldier in the streets of San Antonio, and I believe there would have been an entire elimination of drinking to excess were the canteens to be re-established.

"It was a wonderful experience, and I doubt if a single officer came away with anything in his heart but praise for the officers and men who go to make up the U.S. Army. It is a small body, effective, efficient and patriotic. Its great fault lies not with itself, but with the public whose welfare it guards. The country is so vast that few appreciate what it means to properly protect it. Congressional as well as public parsimony permits what some day may be a vast calamity in refusing a force sufficient to meet certain requirements, possibly not far off."

The 2d Brigade of Infantry, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, accompanied by the 2d Battalion of the 4th Field Artillery, under Capt. William McK. Lambdin, and a company of Engineers, worked out a maneuver problem on May 8 five miles out from the camp, on the Seguin road.

The situation was a retreat of the division toward Seguin. The Artillery took a defensive position to cover the retreat, while the Engineers bridged ravines the division would have to pass. The troops could not occupy the positions selected, as the objections of prop-

erty owners could not be overcome. But position sketches were made.

The Independent Cavalry Brigade, under General Schuyler, held maneuvers at the Leon Springs reservation May 8. The exercises represented a combined attack by the two provisional regiments of the 11th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonels Morgan and Brown, and the 9th Cavalry, under General Guilfoyle. Company I, of the Signal Corps, under Captain Hartman, and an ambulance company participated. The brigade marched back to San Antonio May 9.

Governor Colquitt, of Texas, and his staff paid an official call on Major General Carter, commander of the Maneuver Division, and Brigadier General Duncan, commander of the Department of Texas, at the camp on May 9.

General Carter and his staff, Col. Stephen C. Mills, Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, Lieut. Col. George Bell, Jr., Lieut. Col. Harry P. Birmingham, Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Major George O. Squier, Major Paul F. Straub, Major Harry E. Wilkins, Capt. Henry G. Leonard, Capt. Malin Craig and Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, were awaiting the visitors, who were received with the usual honors.

The 3d Brigade, consisting of the 10th, 17th and 28th Regiments of Infantry, led by General Hoyt, passed in review before the Governor.

A bad storm visited the camp on May 12, which prevented the intended practice march of the division to Leon Springs. It was a sixty-mile gale, and tents were blown down all over the camp. Two iron telegraph poles that stayed the big aeroplane tents were snapped off, while the anemometers registered a gust of seventy-five mile wind. The wind was followed by a drenching rain. When the camp arose from its prostration in the morning the roads were too bad for marching. The movement was postponed until May 13.

The division went on the march on May 13 for maneuvers at the Leon Springs reservation.

Quite a large number of the men stationed at Camp Crockett, Galveston, Texas, have left camp on account of their enlistment terms expiring. It is reported at brigade headquarters more than 500 will be discharged before June 1.

Recruiting the Maneuver Division at San Antonio up to war strength is proceeding very slowly. After more than two months the camp contains only 500 officers and 11,684 enlisted men. A division full quota approximates 20,000. These figures were telegraphed to the War Department May 15 by General Carter, commanding.

The 1st Provisional Regiment, under command of Col. C. J. Bailey, returned to Camp Crockett May 12 after an extended practice march down Galveston Island.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, on May 17 announced the fourth and last detail of officers who are to go from New York to the Texas maneuvers. The officers named are as follows:

Medical Corps—Capt. John H. Long, 47th Inf., Edward R. Maloney, 9th Art. District, and Edward H. Hall, 8th Art. District, Charles O. Boswell, 3d Inf.

Signal Corps—Capt. George E. Schenk, 2d Co.

Cavalry—Capt. Edward Olmsted, Squadron A, who is now at the division camp, is authorized to remain two weeks longer.

Coast Artillery Corps—Capt. William Gray, 8th Art. District, Charles W. Osborn, 9th Art. District.

Infantry—Major Harry B. Baldwin, 47th Inf.; Capt. Patrick J. Keeler, 65th Inf., Edward J. Parish, 1st Inf., Edward Hodges, 23d Inf., Frederick S. Johnston, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Gillig, 74th Inf., William E. Morris, 69th Inf., William F. Wheelock, 10th Inf., Frederick W. Vogel, 71st Inf., Albert Clements, 14th Inf., Rochester H. Rogers, 12th Inf., Charles A. Macarthur, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Fornes, 65th Inf., Henri D. Goodnow, 1st Inf., Jerome F. Langer, 23d Inf., Arthur R. Overfield and John L. Ahern, 74th Inf., and Thomas H. Barber, 12th Inf.

The following communication and table (the table is given at the bottom of the page) from the headquarters of Major General Carter, commanding the Maneuver Division, relative to the non-efficiency from sickness in the division during April last, will be found of interest:

MEMORANDUM.

Hqrs., Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, May 8, 1911.

To All Organization Commanders:

The commanding general desires that the enclosed table showing the non-efficiency from sickness in this division during April, by organizations, be transmitted to you for your information.

This satisfactory record of a constantly non-effective rate for this division of 19.80 per thousand as compared with the rate of 41.48 per thousand for the Army for 1910 can be maintained only by the continued co-operation of all concerned in carrying out in detail the sanitary regulations of the camp.

It is noted that there is a considerable variation in the non-efficiency rate of organizations living under practically the same conditions, which it is believed can be greatly reduced by concerted effort on the part of commanding officers and surgeons.

E. F. LADD, Lieut. Col., A.G., Division Adjutant.

PHILIPPINE TEACHING SERVICE.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announce an examination on Aug. 30-31, 1911, for teacher, industrial teacher and departmental assistant, for the purpose of securing a list of eligibles from which appointments may be made as vacancies occur in the Philippine teaching service. Appointments made from this eligible list will, in the ordinary course, be for service beginning with the school year 1912, but there may be need for additional teachers during the coming school years to take charge of special lines of work or engage in regular teaching and supervising as the work of the schools is extended, and

these appointments will be made from among those who may be ready to sail before the beginning of the school year 1912. This opportunity for ambitious, resourceful and well trained young men and women to identify themselves with our insular possessions and become a part of the great movement in the East is a most exceptional one. The educational system in the Philippines has grown during the past ten years to such an extent that there are now employed over 9,000 American and Filipino teachers, with an attendance of more than half a million students, representing an expenditure of over three and a quarter million dollars of Philippine revenues. Detailed information relative to these examinations may be secured by writing to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY DICKINSON.

The unexpected resignation of J. M. Dickinson as Secretary of War was announced May 13, and the appointment in his place of Henry L. Stimson, of whom we give some account elsewhere. All that is known of the reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Dickinson from public office is contained in his letter of resignation, which follows:

"Washington, April 28, 1911.

"Dear Mr. President: As my affairs have recently so changed as to require my personal attention in Tennessee, I herewith tender my resignation as Secretary of War, to take effect as soon as may be compatible with the public interest. I cannot express to you how much I appreciate the honor and confidence which you have bestowed upon me and the uniform kindness with which you have always treated me. The memory of having enjoyed the privilege of being associated with you and my colleagues of the Cabinet in the discussion of so many great questions affecting the welfare of our country will always be cherished by me as inestimable.

"With all good wishes for you, and with the hope that one so able, patriotic and devoted may long be spared for the services of his country, I am, very sincerely,

"J. M. DICKINSON."

Mr. Dickinson signified his willingness to remain at any cost of personal sacrifice if his leaving at this time would embarrass the President. In reply, Mr. Taft says: "While I fully appreciate the high sense of duty that prompts your offer, I am glad to say that recent developments indicate that no crisis is likely to arise making your withdrawal now any more of an embarrassment than at a later date, or justifying my asking from you such a sacrifice. In consenting to a severance of our official relations I wish to tell you how satisfactory your administration of your great Department has been. It involved the care and control of the Army, the government of the Philippines and Porto Rico, the construction of the Panama Canal and, incidentally, the government of the Canal Zone. In every way your work has been admirable, and entitles you to the gratitude of your countrymen. Personally I wish to thank you for what you have done and for your invariable sense of loyalty to the Administration, and to express my deep regret that our delightful intimacy growing out of our official family relation is to end. I sincerely hope that you may be able to achieve success in the important personal business that now claims your earnest effort. Believe me that you carry with you into private life my high respect and affectionate regard."

OUR NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Henry Lewis Stimson, our new Secretary of War, is a comparatively young man, having been born in the city of New York Sept. 21, 1867, so that he is now in his forty-fourth year. He was graduated from Yale in 1888, ten years after President Taft, receiving the degree of A.B., and the next year the degree of A.M. from Harvard, where he attended the Law School in 1889-1890. He is a member of the Skull and Bones and Psi Upsilon societies of Yale. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and became a member of the law firm of which Senator Root was a member. With the exception of three years' service (1906-9) as U.S. District Attorney, Southern District of New York, Mr. Stimson has continued the practice of law. As District Attorney he made a distinguished reputation for himself, and last year was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, being defeated by the present Governor, John A. Dix. He is a close friend of ex-President Roosevelt, who did loyal service for him on the stump during the canvass for Governor.

Mr. Stimson inherits the traditions of the Civil War, his father, Lewis Atterbury Stimson, now a distinguished physician of New York, having entered the Volunteer Service in 1864 as a young man of twenty, serving first as lieutenant and then as captain and A.D.C. on the staff of Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding the 10th Corps. Mr. Stimson is not without military experience himself, for he served in Squadron A of the New York National Guard for close on nine years. He took a great interest in his military work, and was one of the crack shots of his organization. He qualified as marksman, sharpshooter, expert and distinguished expert. He joined Troop 2 of the squadron as a private May 24, 1898; was appointed artificer Jan. 16, 1901; Q.M. sergeant Jan. 7, 1901; corporal March 22, 1902; sergeant Jan. 3, 1902, and was elected first lieutenant Dec. 7, 1905. He resigned from the military service on account of pressure of business, and was honorably discharged April 16, 1907.

One of Mr. Stimson's uncles is a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Henry Albert Stimson, D.D., of New York. Another uncle is John Ward Stimson, an artist of reputation, director of art schools and a popular lecturer and writer on art. On his mother's side Mr. Stimson is a grandnephew of the late Francis B. Thurber, a well known and public spirited merchant of New York. The sister of Mr. Thurber, the grandmother of Mr. Stimson, is Mrs. Candice Thurber Wheeler, a woman of remarkable ability and national reputation; author, artist, founder of the Society of the Associated Artists and of the first Society of Decorative Art, etc. Mrs. Wheeler is still living at a venerable age. Her daughter, Candice Wheeler Stimson, mother of Henry L. Stimson, died not long after her marriage. Mr. Stimson is a man of social instincts, being a popular member of the Century, University, Union League, Republican, Presbyterian and Downtown clubs of New York.

It has been made known from the White House that Mr. Taft selected Mr. Stimson for the War portfolio on his own motion. The President has a high regard

Organizations.	Average strength.	Admissions to sick report.	Days lost in line of duty.	Days lost not in line of duty.		Admissions per 1,000.	Constantly non-effective per 1,000.	Constantly non-effective from venereal disease per 1,000.
				Veneral disease.	Other causes.			
11th Infantry	824.96	55	397	69	13	66.60	19.3	2.78
15th Infantry	915.4	43	275	30	5	46.9	11.2	1.09
18th Infantry	922.	53	417	79	22	57.4	20.5	2.85
13th Infantry	871.86	68	301	80	29	77.9	15.6	3.05
22d Infantry								
10th Infantry	897.3	41	304	19	13	45.6	12.4	.7
17th Infantry	836.	75	536	163	6	89.7	28.1	6.5
28th Infantry	820.2	82	430	67	5	99.9	19.9	2.72
3d Field Artillery	862.	30	233	124	5	34.8	14.	4.79
4th Field Artillery	722.	94	652	113	8	130.2	35.6	5.21
Engineers	609.36	14	176	18	17	32.9	11.4	.98
D. Signal Corps	100.3	12	84	21	0	119.6	34.8	6.97
Sanitary Troops	624.	82	463	55	6	131.4	37.8	2.93
9th Cavalry	699.78	65	345	16	2	92.8	17.2	.76
11th Cavalry	1,234.2	195	612	190	53	158.	23.09	.51
Total	10,939.36	909	5,214	1,044	234	83.09	Average, 19.80	3.18

*Rate throughout U.S. Army during year 1910—41.48.

Organizations not present in the Division April 1, are not included.

for the New York man, whose record in the office of U.S. Attorney for New York was eulogized by Mr. Taft in the campaign last year. The Army will wish him well in his new office, and he does not need our assurance that he will receive their cheerful and cordial support. He comes into office at a time when there is a great work to be done for the Army. The mobilization of the Maneuver Division has called attention to the needs as well as the deficiencies of the Army, and awakened a degree of public interest in the Service such as it has not attracted since the war with Spain. All this is hopeful of improvement under wise and sympathetic direction, such as we shall expect from the new Secretary. As the New York Evening Post, not an altogether friendly witness, says: "Mr. Stimson, by reason of his service as an officer in the best National Guard Cavalry organization in the country, will take to Washington considerably more useful military knowledge than is the possession of the average Secretary of War when he assumes office."

STAFF SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

In his hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs on H.R. 1696, for the consolidation of the staff corps of the Army, General Aleshire presented a table showing the effect of the bill on the officers concerned. We give it here in a condensed form. The department to which the officers belong is shown by the letter following his name, Q signifying Quartermaster's, S Subsistence, P Pay. The first figure following the name shows the present lineal rank; the second figure the proposed lineal rank in the consolidated list:

Colonels—Clem 1 Q 1, Dravo 1 S 2, Smith 2 S 3, Comegys 1 P 4, Allison 3 S 5, Ruhlen 2 Q 6, Smith 2 P 7, Rogers 3 P 8, Miller 3 Q 9, Von Schrader 4 Q 10, Hodgson 5 Q 11, Bellinger 6 Q 12, Littell, 7 Q 13, Bingham 8 Q 14.

Lieutenant colonels—Brainard 1 S 1, Davis 2 S 2, Kniskern 3 S 3, Vinson 1 P 4, Eastman 4 S 5, Wallace 2 P 6, Payson 3 P 7, Downey 4 P 8, Devol 1 Q 9, Cruse 2 Q 10, McCarthy 3 Q 11, Knight 4 Q 12, Carson 5 Q 13, Baxter 6 Q 14, Zalinski 7 Q 15, Wood 8 Q 16, Baker 9 Q 17, Williamson 10 Q 18, Slavens 11 Q 19, Stanley 12 Q 20.

Majors—Krauthoff 1 S 1, Goodman 1 P 2, Houston 2 P 3, Ray 3 P 4, Lord 4 P 5, Rochester 5 P 6, Smith 6 P 7, Hart 2 S 8, Holloway 7 P 9, Gambrell 8 P 10, Keleher 9 P 11, Davis 3 S 12, Pickett 10 P 13, Gallagher 4 S 14, Ruthers 5 S 15, Canby 11 P 16, Wilkins 6 S 17, Schofield 1 Q 18, Yates 2 Q 19, Stivers 7 S 20, Lynch 12 P 21, Stanton 13 P 22, Kimball 3 Q 23, Stevens 14 P 24, Cole 8 S 25, Edwards 9 S 26, Horton 4 Q 27, Cheatham 5 Q 28, Bailey 6 Q 29, Davidson 7 Q 30, Penrose 8 Q 31, Young 9 Q 32, Bickham 10 Q 33, Coulling 11 Q 34, Cannon 12 Q 35, Arnold 13 Q 36, Scott 14 Q 37, Rolfe 15 Q 38, Chamberlin 16 Q 39, Garrard 17 Q 40, Clayton 18 Q 41, Fredendall 19 Q 42, Pettus 20 Q 43, Grant 21 Q 44, Butt 22 Q 45.

Captains—Bloom 1 S 1, Lawton 2 S 2, Grove 3 S 3, Hacker 4 S 4, Henry 5 S 5, Cook 6 S 6, Pomroy 7 S 7, Hunt 1 Q 8, Case 8 S 9, Elliott 9 S 10, Logan 10 S 11, Kilian 11 S 12, Dutton 12 S 13, Hampton 2 Q 14.

*Awaiting retirement. †To be shortly promoted to a majority.

THE CASE OF COLONEL DUNN.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has tendered his resignation from the Army. The order we published two weeks ago relieving Colonel Dunn from the duty upon which he has been engaged for the past four years in investigating the subject of the transportation of high explosives, was issued in spite of the earnest effort of the dealers in high explosives to secure the continuance of Colonel Dunn's work. April 26, 1911, twenty-three of the principal shippers of articles classed as dangerous united in an expression of their "earnest belief in the grave importance of the retention of Colonel Dunn in his present position." A petition that his retirement be authorized has been presented to the President by Senator Townsend, of Michigan. The shippers say:

"We have full confidence in Colonel Dunn's integrity, fairness and ability, as well as in his knowledge and experience in the office he occupies, and know of no one else who can satisfactorily fill the position. We believe that the Government owes a plain duty in this matter to the American people, and that it should permit Colonel Dunn to remain at the head of the bureau, either as an active or retired officer of the U.S. Army."

On this point the Chief of Ordnance, General Crozier, takes issue with these gentlemen. Without questioning the importance of the work, he does not regard it as ordnance duty, and he was unwilling that Colonel Dunn should engage in it by assignment from the Ordnance Office, or by permitting his retirement so that he might be able to continue it without losing his status as an officer of the Army. As Colonel Dunn has served over thirty years, he was entitled to retire with the consent of the President, which he could not get because of opposition of the War Department, which holds that the retirement provided for in Sec. 1243, Rev. Stat., should be desired by both the officer and the President, and both the officer and the government service should be benefited by it. It holds that its application is to an inefficient officer, or one with some objectionable habit not sufficiently serious to justify dismissal by court-martial. In the case of an efficient officer, whose service could be of continued value to the Government, the privilege should not, it believes, be extended.

Colonel Dunn, as an ordnance officer, has been of exceptional value to the Government. The "Explosive D," known as "Dunnite," is the invention of Colonel Dunn, as is the fuse used with it. In 1907, when Colonel Dunn began his present work, there were seventy-nine accidents from explosives in process of transportation, fifty-two persons being killed, eighty injured, and \$496,820 worth of property destroyed. In 1910 the number of explosions was reduced to sixteen, with only one person killed and one injured, and the loss of property has been reduced to \$43,636, most of this, \$31,509, being the result of a single accident.

The Government point of view is presented in the following extract from a letter from President Taft to the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated May 13, 1911: "In reference to the retirement of Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, of the Ordnance Department, I have had a further conference with Secretary Dickinson and with General Crozier, and I do not feel that it is wise or proper for the Department and the Administration to yield its position in this matter—which is, that if the

railroads count Colonel Dunn's services as valuable and so exceptional as they do in this confessedly important matter, and as they are jointly liable for the expense of his employment, they can easily, by advancing his present compensation five or ten thousand dollars, offer him inducement enough to tender his resignation. This increase in his compensation would be an exceedingly low burden on the many railroads which are his employers. The whole case does not present itself at first sight. In the highly technical bureaus of the Army and of the Navy there are very competent officers, who would become most desirable servants of private corporations if they should be tempted to retire or resign. Such officers have received their education and acquired their experience at the expense and by the patience of the Government. To lose them is a serious detriment to the government service, and wherever such an instance occurs that the Government ought to yield, it should be surrounded with sufficient difficulty to prevent its too frequent recurrence."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Purchases made in good faith during a given fiscal year, and necessary and proper for the use or needs of that year, are chargeable to the appropriation for that year, even though the goods are not delivered until the succeeding year. It is suggested by the Comptroller, however, that when supplies are ordered toward the end of one fiscal year, and when the appropriation for the succeeding fiscal year is not available, the administrative officers should indicate in the order the fiscal year for the needs of which the supplies are ordered.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his aid, Capt. John R. Procter, Col. E. H. Crowder, J.A. (now General Crowder), Col. Spencer Cosby, C.E., and Captain Carden, U.S.R.C.S., were sent abroad on various missions. Considering the subject of their proper pay, the Comptroller says: "The Supreme Court in the Thomas case (195 U.S., 423), in substance held that the ten per cent. increase on pay proper allowed to Army officers serving at foreign stations and while on the voyage going and returning was based upon the consideration that such service was an exceptional service, attended by peculiar hardships. In other words, the above statutes as construed by the above authorities were intended to allow Army officers serving in the line of their duty as such officers at foreign stations, and while upon the voyage going and returning, because such service is attended by peculiar hardships, and Army officers would not be entitled to a like increase when sent abroad on some special duty of the character above shown, and not in the ordinary line of their duty as such officers, which special duty is not attended by any peculiar hardships, and when all their expenses while abroad are borne by the Government, as in the cases of Major General Wood, Colonel Crowder and Captain Procter, or when in receipt of mileage when traveling on land, or reimbursement for actual expenses when performing sea travel, as in the case of Colonel Cosby, for the reason that such special duty as shown in the above cases is not the kind of service nor within the scope and purpose of said acts granting increased pay to Army officers serving at foreign stations."

P.A. Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King objected to the Auditor's action in reopening his account for the last quarter of 1904 to charge him with \$36 paid on an allotment and not charged. Denying the appellant's claim that the Auditor had no authority to open his account, the Comptroller says: "The appellant is in error. This office has repeatedly held that the Auditor has authority to reopen settlements made by him after the lapse of a year from the date of the settlement, provided appeal has not been made to this office from such settlement. The reopening in this case is upon the ground of newly discovered material evidence, which is one of the well recognized grounds for reopening by an accounting officer of a settlement made by his predecessor."

The Comptroller allows Bennie B. Todd, "claiming to be the daughter" of John Harris Todd, 1st Lieut., 18th U.S. Inf., \$894.27, on the ground of newly discovered evidence showing that her father served twenty-two months and twenty-five days at the U.S. Military Academy, from Sept. 1, 1862, to July 25, 1864. This fact was not known until after the date of the last settlement.

SOME STIFF TALK FROM A SOLDIER.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

On April 11, 1898, President McKinley sent a message to Congress in part as follows:

I ask Congress to authorize me and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to ensure in the island the establishment of a stable government. * * * There is wanted in Cuba a government capable of maintaining order and of observing its international obligations—ensuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as its own.

So the President was "directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the Militia of the several states" to end Spanish misrule in Cuba and establish peace.

Yet American citizens and American interests were never so imperiled in Cuba as they are in Mexico to-day. Some of our people have been killed on our own soil because of the inability of the Diaz government to "maintain order and observe its international obligations."

There is enough similarity in conditions in Cuba in 1898 and in Mexico to-day to make us realize that we may be forced to take a hand in the settlement of the strife in our sister republic. The question arises, Are we prepared to do so?

Major M. J. Lenihan for the last five years has been on the General Staff of the Army at Washington. While at Kansas City a day or two ago, en route to Texas to rejoin his regiment, the 7th U.S. Infantry, he said with startling frankness and bad taste: "If we got into a war we would get the stuffing licked out of us."

The newspaper man to whom he was talking asked for more details, and Major Lenihan gave them with bluntness. He said:

Congress has been too busy building new Army posts to give us enough money to equip the Army as it should be equipped. It is putting the soldiers to cutting grass and tending flower beds when they ought to be learning their trade.

As to our Army force now on the Mexican border, Major Lenihan said:

There is not a full division of 20,000 men in Texas, as people think. There are only 11,000 men, 3,000 of them raw recruits. Japan has twenty-one such posts as Fort Sam Houston is to-day with the maneuver division, and each of

her divisions has 22,000 men, the normal unit of an army. If Congress would give up the idea of scattering Army posts from Maine to Alaska and let the Army staff build them where they are needed, and spend a smaller appropriation as the staff sees fit, the Army might, in a generation, amount to something.

With the efforts of the advocates of universal peace Major Lenihan showed little sympathy. He said:

Andrew Carnegie has an idea he can buy peace with money. There are some things you can't get for the dollar. And the patriotism that will put war far away because no one will fight is one of them.

When the reserve force of the National Guard of the several states was suggested, Major Lenihan said:

The day of the volunteer army is past. The United States could not stand up a month against any one of the military nations—Germany, France, Japan and Italy. We have not the equipment outside of the guns, and we have not the trained men of the experience. Congress won't let us learn. Why don't I include England with the military nations? Because she isn't one. She is a nation of military theories, too.

DANGER OF OVERCOMPETITION.

Intimating that accidents in gunnery practice are due to an excess of the competitive spirit, and that the United States is on the wrong track in the way it encourages gunnery work, Lieut. Comdr. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., writes in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute on the dangers of overcompetition. His essay is entitled, "Competition vs. Character." "Competition is unquestionably a stimulant," he says, "and avowedly so administered to our Service, but it is feared that we are actually trying to keep our quondam patient alive by this stimulant. Louder and more insistent grows the cry for more and still more competition and more and more neglected are the non-competitive features that enter into naval efficiency, until their very importance is forgotten and their utility denied. * * * In the branch of gunnery, competition has reached its most violent development. As the time for target practice approaches, interest in the competition (not necessarily in gunnery) increases until all else is lost sight of in the one possessing idea of standing well. As our competition is conducted and emphasized the desire to win is inordinately stimulated alike by the vanity of the officers and the cupidity of the men, until in many cases it becomes such a passion that erstwhile good judgment is so warped that prudence and discretion are thrown to the winds. Small wonder that competition and accident have so frequently gone hand in hand. As soon as the practice is over the artificially stimulated interest collapses like a punctured balloon and the art of gunnery languishes until the approach of the next gunnery practice."

"However, some of the bad results of target practice competition follow close upon the heels of target practice. Insinuations, jealousies, disputes and protests are belched forth *ad nauseam*. * * * The enlisted personnel of our Service is in a constant state of change, and is replenished largely by young, impressionable and untrained men, and to a lesser degree the same is true of the commissioned personnel. These young men receive their most vivid impressions of the Service through the competitions in which they take part. All stress is laid upon these competitions, purely as competitions and everything else is relegated to the background of unimportance. Every appeal is made to vanity and cupidity, the twin foci of the ellipse of competition about which, as centers, so many of the evils of competition revolve. It is not surprising that one who does well in competition magnifies his own importance out of all proportion to the true case. He puffs himself up, much as does the star player upon some minor college team, until the very success of the team is held in his hand and subject to his very caprice. He holds himself to be superior to his fellows and not subject to ordinary rules and regulations. The indispensable man should not be tolerated aboard ship, and a man though qualified through competition, may thereby be ruined as a military asset." Having set forth in these and other vigorous phrases what he deems existing evils, the essayist proposes the following remedy: "Restrain and control competition. Make it serve as a means instead of an end. Do not sacrifice anything important to competition. Keep down artificiality. Do not attempt to grade all competitors with exactitude. If a ship be excellent in gunnery, or very good in steam engineering, it is quite enough that she know this, without attempting through some more or less artificial standard to express just how excellent she is or just where she comes among all those that are very good. Allow all the crew of an excellent ship to wear some badge of honor, as an E upon their sleeves or a colored cap ribbon, but do not attempt to buy war efficiency with dollars and cents."

U.S.S. IDAHO ASCENDS THE MISSISSIPPI.

The U.S.S. Idaho, Capt. H. O. Dunn, left New Orleans, La., May 15, for her long cruise up the Mississippi. Since the arrival of the Idaho at New Orleans her officers have entertained and been entertained on a splendid scale. A parting dance was given on board the ship on the night of May 14, and many persons visited the ship in the day. The enlisted men were allowed plenty of shore leave and were the objects of much attention in the city. The itinerary of the ship has been changed several times, and the last change was made at the request of Senator John Sharp Williams. The Idaho will be at Natchez from May 23 to 25, inclusive, before the final itinerary will be announced by Captain Dunn. Capt. Augustus Hiner, the famous pilot of the Mississippi River, will have to receive word from Natchez on the condition of the river before he starts for that port. The rearranged itinerary of the Idaho, announced by Captain Dunn on May 16, follows: Arrive Vicksburg Thursday, May 18; leave Vicksburg Monday, May 22; arrive Natchez Monday, May 22; leave Natchez Friday, May 26; arrive Bayou Sara Friday, May 26; leave Bayou Sara Sunday, May 28; arrive Baton Rouge Sunday, May 28; leave Baton Rouge Wednesday, May 31; arrive Plaquemine Wednesday, May 31; leave Plaquemine Thursday, June 1; arrive Donaldsonville Thursday, June 1; leave Donaldsonville Saturday, June 3; arrive New Orleans Saturday, June 4. The Idaho left New Orleans at five o'clock a.m. May 15 for her trip North, the current knocking off several knots from her usual speed. She arrived at Baton Rouge at ten minutes after five o'clock p.m., having traveled about 138 miles. The Idaho left Baton Rouge at 8 a.m. May 16, en route to Vicksburg. She ran under easy steam, so as not to get ahead of her schedule. As Bayou Sara was passed a tug came out with a message for Captain Hiner, the pilot, containing the information that there was a depth of water to spare beyond Natchez, and that no hesitancy need be felt about going to Vicksburg. The pilot believes

even Memphis, Tenn., could be reached. The Idaho dropped anchor at St. Joseph, La., May 17. She left Anglo, where she had anchored for the night of May 16, on the morning of the 17th, and was busy acknowledging salutes all the way up during the run of 121 miles to St. Joseph. She left the latter place at 9 a.m. May 18, and, proceeding leisurely, arrived at Vicksburg at 4 p.m. the same day, and wins the record of the farthest north up the Mississippi for a vessel of her size. Captain Dunn received a committee of citizens on the quarterdeck and fittingly replied to the tender by Mayor Hayes of the freedom of the city. The party was taken to the wardroom and was entertained by the officers. Mayor Hayes, in an informal address to the captain and officers, declared himself as an ardent advocate of a greater navy. All the South, he said, stood for a navy which would be on equal terms with the leading naval Powers of the world.

NEW NAVY ENSIGNS.

The result of the examination of midshipmen of the class of 1909, held March, 1911, has been made public by the Navy Department. Of the class of 155 ninety-six have passed both mentally and physically, and will be commissioned ensigns, to take effect June 5, 1911. Forty-nine failed to pass mentally in certain subjects, and will be re-examined with the next lower class. Four failed physically, and action on their cases will be taken later. Six were unable to take the examination on account of illness, and will be examined as soon as practicable. The newspaper reports that only eighty-eight passed were incorrect, the number being ninety-six.

The following is a list of midshipmen of the class of 1909, who have passed mentally and physically in the examination for final graduation, and will be commissioned as ensigns from June 5, 1911. Name and state:

Ralph D. Weyerbacher, Ind.; William W. Smith, N.J.; Luther Welsh, Mo.; David I. Hedrick, Ohio; Carl P. Jungling, Miss.; Olaf M. Hustedt, Iowa; Gaylord Church, Pa.; Harold T. Smith, Wash.; Cummings L. Lothrop, Jr., Mass.; Preston B. Haines, N.Y.

H. R. A. Borchardt, Ill.; Thomas B. Richey, Va.; Robert S. Robertson, Jr., Va.; Gerard Bradford, Va.; Mark L. Horsey, Jr., Me.; Frank T. Leighton, Pa.; Alva D. Bernhard, Kas.; Chester S. Roberts, Ill.; Penn L. Carroll, La.; Benjamin V. McCandlish, Va.

Daniel A. McDuff, N.Y.; Arthur S. Dysart, Ariz.; Hugh P. LeClair, Wis.; Philip F. Hambach, Iowa; Edmund S. R. Brandt, N.J.; Ralph D. Spaulding, Ill.; James D. Maloney, Tenn.; Alan G. Kirk, N.J.; Fitzhugh Green, Mo.; Levi B. Bye, Mich.

Granville B. Hoey, Del.; Tracy L. McCauley, at large; Francis W. Scanland, La.; Joel W. Bunkley, Ga.; Max B. DeMott, Mich.; Ernest J. Blankenship, Ind.; John J. Saxon, Ill.; Harold C. Train, Mo.; Richard McC. Elliot, Jr., Pa.; Lee P. Johnson, N.C.

Monroe Kelly, Va.; Alfred L. Ede, Nev.; Raymond E. Jones, Ohio; Marion C. Robertson, Texas; Edward C. Raguet, Iowa; Ward W. Waddell, Ind.; Charles C. Davis, Pa.; Robert R. Paukack, Wis.; Frank D. Manock, Me.; George K. Stoddard, N.J.

William C. Wickham, Va.; Freeland A. Daubin, Mo.; Anson A. Merrick, S.C.; Hugh V. McCabe, Va.; Paul H. Rice, N.Y.; William C. Faus, Iowa; Radford Moses, Mo.; Thomas E. Van Metre, W. Va.; John H. S. Denzer, Md.; Stuart S. Brown, Wash.

Richard W. Wuest, Ohio; Charles H. Morrison, N.Y.; Robert G. Coman, Wis.; William C. Bartlett, R.I.; Holbrook Gibson, N.J.; Howard H. J. Benson, Ga.; William D. Billingsley, Miss.; Virgil J. Dixon, Cal.; James B. Glennon, Ohio; Franklin van Valkenburgh, Wis.

Vance D. Chapline, Neb.; Charles S. Yost, N.Y.; Frank A. Braisted, N.Y.; Robert E. Thornton, Va.; John Borland, N.Y.; Oscar C. Greene, Ala.; Raleigh O. Williams, Kas.; Thibault N. Alford, Texas; Eugene M. Woodson, Tenn.; James S. Spore, Mich.

Charles H. Maddox, Pa.; Edgar A. Logan, N.Y.; Benjamin F. Tilley, Cal.; Mark C. Bowman, Ill.; Harold A. Waddington, Ill.; Percy W. Northcroft, R.I.; Augustine W. Rieger, N.C.; James B. Rutter, Pa.; Cyrus D. Gilroy, Pa.; Theodore H. Winters, S.C.

Robert P. Guiler, Jr., Ohio; Ralph G. Haxton, Ind.; Charles M. Elder, Ga.; James M. Doyle, Pa.; Creed H. Bouchier, Ind.; Henry T. Settle, Ky.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., arrived at Tokio, Japan, May 13, to assume command of the Asiatic Fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral John Hubbard. The flag of Rear Admiral Hubbard was hauled down May 15 at Yokohama, and Rear Admiral Murdock assumed command. Unusual courtesies were planned by Japanese officials for the entertainment of the Americans. Yokohama was decorated with the colors of America and Japan. Six hundred American bluejackets from the fleet were the guests on May 15 of Mayor Arakawa and the city of Yokohama. In the afternoon the Mayor gave a garden party, which was attended by fifty officers and 500 visiting sailors. Speeches were made by Vice Admiral Saito, the Minister of Marine; Vice Admiral Ijima, chief of the general staff of the navy, and Vice Admiral Uriu, commander of the naval port of Sasebo, who welcomed the visitors officially. Responses were made by Rear Admiral John Hubbard and Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N. The Mayor on the night of May 15 gave a dinner for Rear Admiral Hubbard, at which officers of both navies, members of the American Embassy and 200 native and American residents were present. Cordial sentiments of mutual regard were expressed by the speakers. Other entertainments arranged for the Americans included the following: May 15, Mayor Arawaka, of Yokohama, was host; Tuesday, May 16, American Ambassador O'Brien, whose guests were the American admirals and high Japanese officers; Wednesday, Vice Admiral Saito, Minister of Marine; Thursday, May 18, Vice Admiral Ijima, chief of the general staff of the navy; Friday, May 19, Mayor Ozaka, of Tokio, and Saturday, May 20, Marquis Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., who is to succeed Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder in command of the Atlantic Fleet, was on May 15 relieved of the command of the navy yard at Mare Island, and started East to prepare for his new work. He is expected to relieve Admiral Schroeder the latter part of May or early in June.

Med. Dir. D. N. Bertolette, U.S.N., has been relieved from duty as president of the Naval Examining Board, Washington, D.C., and placed in command of the Naval Medical School Hospital, in the same city. He relieves Med. Dir. L. G. Heneberger, who is assigned to duty as a member of the Naval Retiring Board in Washington. Medical Director Bertolette is from Pennsylvania, and entered the Medical Corps of the Navy in June, 1877. He has had twenty years' shore duty and fifteen years' service at sea. He reached the grade of medical director, with the rank of captain, in April, 1905. Since October,

1909, he has been on duty in Washington as a member of the Naval Examining Board.

Bids were opened in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, May 17, for six sets rough-bored and turned forgings for 14-inch Mark I gun. The bids were: Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., gun steel, 21 cents pound; nickel steel, 30 cents pound; first set 180 days from date of contract, and one set each calendar month thereafter. Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gun steel, 21 cents pound; nickel steel, 30 cents pound; first set twenty-four weeks from date of contract, and one set each five weeks thereafter.

The U.S.S. Marietta left Portsmouth, N.H., May 16, for a trip along the coast between the Isles of Shoals and Cape Ann, to search for a demented young man, Raymond Blackmore, who escaped from the custody of his family at Essex, Mass., May 15, and put out to sea in a small-power dory. All the life-saving stations along the coast between Cape Ann and Portsmouth were instructed to keep a sharp lookout for some sign of him.

The New York nautical schoolship Newport, Capt. H. M. Dombaugh, U.S.N., retired, left New York city early this week on the annual cruise.

The U.S.S. Quiros, Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld, of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, has been busy cruising in the Sulu Sea since last November. The Quiros is the senior ship of the gunboats cruising in Philippine waters.

The annual memorial field mass will be celebrated at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday, May 28, and arrangements are being made to accommodate a larger congregation than has ever before attended the mass. Religious societies from all over Greater New York and the Spanish War Veterans will be in attendance. The Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, a chaplain in the Navy, will be the celebrant of the mass, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, who was at one time a chaplain in the Navy. There will be a special musical program.

Comdr. Harold K. Hines, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Glacier, has been found guilty by the G.C.M. which recently tried him of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" and "neglect of duty." He was sentenced to the loss of five numbers and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Meyer mitigated the sentence to the loss of three numbers. The charges were brought against Commander Hines because of the loss of one of the two target rafts which he had been ordered to tow from San Francisco to San Diego, Cal.

Fortunato Quambao, a Filipino mess attendant, and George B. Middleton, a negro cook on board the U.S.S. Petrel, engaged in a desperate struggle off Santo Domingo March 22 last, which resulted in the death of the negro from knife wounds. Quambao has been sentenced to serve five years in state prison in New Hampshire for manslaughter. From the records that have reached the Navy Department it appears that the fatal struggle was fought in the presence of several sailors, and was caused by a disagreement over a dish towel.

In spite of the threatened revolution in Hayti, the government of that republic has been compelled to send two warships to Kingston, Jamaica, for general repairs. The entire Haytian navy is reported to be in a crippled condition, and the disaffection among the sailors has been serious ever since the blowing up of the gunboat La Liberté last October.

The public will not be admitted to launchings hereafter at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, according to notice posted on May 14. While no reason is given in the notice, one of the officials of the company said it was the result of occurrences at the launching of the Arkansas. After the vessel had left the ways several persons who had not been invited made a dash for the banquet hall. Tables were overturned, food was thrown about and the dresses of several women were ruined. The Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, has inaugurated its policy of barring the general public from launchings. Only those who possess cards of admission for the launching of the steamship Wyoming on May 25 will partake of the hospitality of the company.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given on pages 1158-9:

Paducah, arrived at Cape Gracias-a-Dios May 15.
Hannibal, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 16.
Farragut, sailed from Shusallito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal., May 17.
Indiana, arrived at Annapolis, Md., May 17.
Chester, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, May 17.
Vestal, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., May 17.
Cyclops, arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, May 18.
Supply, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, May 18.
Hist, arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 18.
Patapasco, sailed from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 18, for New York.
Bailey, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 18.
Idaho, arrived at Vicksburg May 18.
Bailey, sailed from Norfolk Navy Yard for Lynnhaven Bay, Va., May 18.
Tripple, sailed from Bath for Boston, Mass., May 19.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 16, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William A. Moffett to be a commander from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from March 4, 1911, to fill vacancies: Lloyd S. Shapley and Samuel I. M. Major.

Lieut. (J.G.) Henry A. Orr to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign Isaac C. Shute to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.

Mdsn. Earle W. Jukes to be an ensign from June 6, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

Carp. Brandt W. Wilson to be a chief carpenter from March 7, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as a carpenter.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 18, 1911.

Commander to be a captain: Reuben O. Bitler.

Lieutenant commander to be a commander: Reginald R. Belknap.

Lieutenants to be lieutenants (junior grade): Leigh Noyes, Isaac G. Bogart, Roland M. Brainard, Walter B. Decker, Harvey Delamo and Lynn B. Bernheim.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Navy, sent to the Senate May 4, which appeared in our issue of May 6, page 1084, were confirmed by the Senate May 15.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 16, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Austin M. Knight to be a rear admiral.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock to be a commander.

Lieut. (J.G.) Vaughn K. Coman to be a lieutenant.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Richard D. White and William S. Miller.

Lieut. (J.G.) Benjamin Dutton, Jr., to be a lieutenant.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Roy L. Lowman, Conant Taylor, Archibald G. Stirling, Donald P. Morrison and Edwin A. Wolleson.

Asst. Surg. Charles L. Moran to be a passed assistant surgeon.

The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons: Frank P. W. Hough and George O. Rhoades.

Carp. Wilbert O. Crockett to be a chief carpenter.

First Lieut. Robert O. Underwood to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenants (junior grade): John P. Miller, William A. Hall, Isaac O. Kidd and Richard R. Mann.

The following carpenters to be chief carpenters: Joseph J. Redington and Robert Velz.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. George G. Mitchell to be a commander from Jan. 9, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Joseph K. Tausig, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant commander from March 4, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Lieut. (J.G.) George B. Wright to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns: Stephen W. Wallace and Robert A. White.

Asst. Surg. Egbert Mackenzie to be a passed assistant surgeon from Dec. 28, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

A.A. Surg. Edward E. Woodland and Penlie B. Ledbetter (the latter a citizen of North Carolina) to be assistant surgeons from May 4, 1911, to fill vacancies.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns: George B. Wright and William H. Booth.

P.A. Paymr. Ervin A. McMillan to be a paymaster from Jan. 1, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

The following machinists to be chief machinists from Dec. 29, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as machinists: Walter S. Falk, John P. Richter, Charles Frans and Frank O. Wells.

S.O. 98, APRIL 24, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

The following instructions are hereby issued for the conduct and operation of wireless telegraph stations of the Coast Signal Service.

All amendments to these instructions that are believed to be necessary or desirable shall be submitted to the Department, accompanied by a full statement of the reasons for the proposed change and the effect thereof.

The attention of commanders of naval districts and other officers having wireless stations of the Coast Signal Service under their control is particularly invited to Par. 4.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

[The instructions in the order cover thirty-five pages, which we omit.—Ed.]

G.O. 112, APRIL 26, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order, which is one of thirty-two pages, announces that Navy Department G.O. 33, April 28, 1909, and No. 88, Oct. 31, 1910, and Marine Corps G.O. 72, Dec. 13, 1910, are rescinded and new regulations are substituted therefor. The order says, in part:

"When firing for qualification under Army firing regulations the Small-Arms Firing Regulations of the U.S. Army, 1908, shall govern the small-arms target practice of marines when said target practice is conducted with the Krag rifle; but when conducted with the United States magazine rifle, Springfield model 1903, the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, U.S. Army, 1909, shall govern.

Marine detachments afloat will be governed by the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, contained in the Landing Force and Small-Arms Instructions, U.S. Navy, and such other regulations as may apply to the subject in the U.S. Navy, and in no case will be differentiated in this respect from the crews of naval vessels. The expression "marine detachment afloat" includes marine detachments serving on board receiving vessels of the Navy.

"Prizes for excellency in gunnery exercise and target practice, both afloat and ashore, in all competitions occurring subsequently to June 30, 1906, shall be awarded and paid to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, in like manner, in the same amounts and under the same conditions as to enlisted men of the Navy." (Executive order, Oct. 1, 1906.)

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 12.—Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench detached duty command Terry; to duty Missouri.

Lieut. J. O. Fisher detached duty School Marine Engineering, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty navy yard Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. R. M. Fawell commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from March 4, 1911.

Ensign A. H. Vanderhoof commissioned an ensign in the Navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign W. F. Cochrane to duty works William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., connection fitting out Patterson and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign J. B. Clark detached duty Panther; to duty Walke, Midshipman E. C. Lange when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to duty Panther.

Chief Btsn. R. Rohange to duty in charge naval coal depot, Bradford, R.I.

Chief Btsn. P. J. Kenney detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., and granted sick leave three months.

Mach. A. B. Reinhardt to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Carp. E. P. Schilling to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MAY 13.—Lieut. J. N. Ferguson detached duty North Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont detached duty North Dakota; to duty command Terry.

Lieut. C. W. Early detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Virginia as assistant to the senior engineer officer.

Lieut. F. C. Martin detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Ohio as ordnance officer.

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., connection fitting out Maine and duty on board as ordnance officer when placed in commission.

MAY 14.—SUNDAY.

MAY 15.—Med. Dir. J. C. Boyd detached duty as member of the naval retiring board, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Med. Dir. L. G. Heneberger detached duty in command of the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty as member of the naval retiring board, Washington, D.C.

Med. Dir. D. N. Bertolette detached duty as president of the naval examining board and board of medical examiners, Washington, D.C.; to duty in command of the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Med. Insp. J. E. Gardner detached duty marine recruiting station, Boston, Mass.; to duty as member of the naval examining board and board of medical examiners, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne to duty marine recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Pharm. R. F. S. Puck to duty naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

MAY 16.—Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Ohio as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven detached duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached duty Indiana; to temporary duty Lancaster, connection crew of the Utah and duty on board when placed in commission.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. W. G. Diman detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.;

to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. W. O. Spears detached duty Iowa; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. T. F. Caldwell detached duty Indiana; to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. C. H. Shaw detached duty Massachusetts; to duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery works William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign E. P. Johnson and Mid. H. S. Burdick detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Chief Bism. P. J. Kenney detached duty command Choctaw and granted sick leave three months.

MAY 17.—Capt. J. Hood detached duty command Rhode Island; to duty command New Jersey.

Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett detached duty Nebraska; to duty command Drayton.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger detached duty Drayton; to duty Nebraska as navigator.

Ensign F. R. Smith, Jr., when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., detached duty Tennessee; to duty Panther.

Ensigns A. A. Garcelon, Jr., and J. J. Manning detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse detached duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and will wait orders.

Paymr. W. H. Doherty detached duty Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Asst. Paymr. R. V. W. Blecker detached temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Gun. L. M. Wegat and Mach. J. H. Warman detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Paymr. Clerk H. L. Battle, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C., revoked.

Paymr. Clerk P. H. Bauch, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty Naval Station, Key West, Fla., revoked.

MAY 18.—Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Spofford, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers from May 16, 1911, and detached Wisconsin; to home.

Ensign W. Booth, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., detached duty Maryland; to duty Missouri.

Mid. G. B. Strickland, G. W. Hewlett, R. E. Thornton, W. O. Bartlett, R. McComfort, M. L. Stolz, S. Force, E. A. McIntyre, P. K. Robottom, detached Rhode Island; to New Jersey.

Surg. C. M. De Valin detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.; to Navy Recruiting Station, New York.

Surg. E. Thompson detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty connection fitting out Maine.

P.A. Surg. F. X. Koltz to Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

P.A. Surg. M. A. Stuart detached Isthmian Canal Zone; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

P.A. Surg. P. S. Rossiter detached Independence; to command of Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Bism. D. J. O'Connell detached Hist; to home and wait orders.

Btans. J. J. O'Brien and P. H. Bierce detached Fish Hawk; to Lancaster.

Btans. J. W. Bottens detached Hancock; to duty connection fitting out Ohio.

Gun. C. Keene detached North Dakota; to duty connection fitting out Ohio.

Gun. H. W. Stratton detached Franklin; to duty fitting out Maine.

Chief Carp. F. Gilbert detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty fitting out Maine.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Yokohama, Japan, May 18, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts, Lieut. M. Milne, Ensign J. S. Evans, detached aid on staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; to home.

Lieut. H. E. Lackey to Saratoga, staff of Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Ensign R. Hill detached Saratoga; to aid on staff of Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 12.—Major R. C. Berkeley commissioned a major, to rank from Oct. 11, 1910.

Major N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., commissioned an A.Q.M. with the rank of major, to rank from Feb. 11, 1911.

Major W. B. Lemly, A.Q.M., granted leave for twenty-seven days from and including May 29, 1911.

First Lieut. C. P. Meyer detached recruiting duty, Dallas, Texas; to recruiting duty, Atlanta, Ga., to establish the South-eastern Recruiting District.

Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt appointed A.A.Q.M. for duty at Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Guam, M.I., relieving 1st Lieutenant Owen.

MAY 15.—Major R. C. Berkeley detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty at Summer Conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. E. H. Ellis detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to duty at Summer Conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

MAY 16.—Major L. J. Magill, A.A. and I., granted leave for seven days from and including May 16, 1911.

Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I., granted leave for twenty-five days from and including June 1, 1911.

Capt. D. C. McDougal detached Provisional Brigade, U.S. Marines, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Boston, Mass., via U.S.S. Celtic.

Capt. L. M. Gulick appointed A.A.Q.M. from May 20, 1911, for duty as post quartermaster, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., relieving Captain Clifford.

Capt. W. H. Clifford relieved from duty as A.A.Q.M. from May 20, 1911.

First Lieut. R. O. Underwood appointed A.A.Q.M. from May 20, 1911, for duty as post quartermaster, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., relieving 1st Lieutenant Yates.

First Lieut. E. S. Yates relieved from duty as A.A.Q.M. from May 20, 1911.

Second Lieut. F. H. Drees detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

MAY 17.—Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I., detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., June 26, 1911; to duty 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Philippine Islands, as brigade adjutant.

MAY 18.—Major T. C. Treadwell assume charge South Atlantic Inspection District, Norfolk, Va., in addition to other duties.

Major A. S. McLeome to report in person to Major General Commandant for duty at headquarters upon expiration of present leave.

Capt. J. F. McGill detailed duty charge South Atlantic Inspection District to command detachment on New Jersey when placed in commission.

Capt. W. H. Parker detailed Marine Barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, to command detachment on Maine when placed in commission.

Capt. W. H. Clifford detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to command detachment on Missouri when placed in commission.

Second Lieut. C. L. Barrett detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston; to duty with detachment on New Jersey when placed in commission.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS, NO. 4, MAY 8, 1911.

Publishes names of an officer and enlisted men qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS, NO. 5, MAY 8, 1911.

Publishes a table which exhibits the result of the Philippine rifle competition, held at the Marine Corps rifle range, Maquinyay, P.I., March 15-16, 1911, for the season of 1911.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 16.—The sub-board convened to conduct the examination of 1st Lieut. J. G. Berry for promotion is dissolved. A board is convened to meet at the Barge Office, New York, N.Y., on May 17, 1911, to conduct the examination and to examine the papers of 1st Lieut. J. G. Berry for promotion.

Detail for the board: Sr. Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Capt. S. M. Landrey, Capt. C. C. Carmine.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell granted seven days' extension of leave.

Capt. H. B. West granted six days' further extension of leave.

MAY 17.—Second Lieut. W. F. Towle granted seven days' leave, commencing May 22.

The master of the American schooner *Celia F.*, which vessel was assisted to port by the revenue cutter *Onondaga*, has presented a letter to Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, commanding officer of the *Onondaga*, expressing his appreciation of the services rendered by the cutter.

The revenue cutter *Hartley* rendered timely assistance to the schooner *Carrie Dove*, of San Francisco, pulling that vessel off the rocks in Fish Cove, San Francisco Harbor, preventing the schooner from pounding to pieces in a heavy swell.

First Lieut. John L. Maher, who has been on sick leave for six months, is reported to be very much improved in health and is expected to resume his duties within a short time.

The revenue cutter *Apache*, in addition to the repairs which have been in progress for the past week at Arundel Cove, Md., will undergo certain repairs in the engineering department of the vessel, which will probably keep her from active cruising during the remainder of the month.

The revenue cutter *Onondaga* received information on the afternoon of May 10 that the schooner *Celia F.*, of Bangor, Me., was in a waterlogged condition and greatly in need of assistance in a position about sixty miles east northeast of Cape Henry, and information was transmitted to the *Onondaga* by a wireless message from the steamship *Winnifred* that she had sighted the schooner at sea.

The *Onondaga* immediately proceeded in search of the schooner and early the next morning the vessel was sighted. When picked up the schooner was leaking, the hold being full of water and the greater part of the deckload having been washed overboard.

The orders of the board for the examination of 1st Lieut. J. G. Berry for promotion, which were published in our last issue, have been amended so that the board was convened to meet at the Barge Office, New York, N.Y., on May 17. The board appointed in the department order, as amended, will not only conduct the examination of Lieutenant Berry, but it will also pass on his papers and submit the required recommendation.

The revenue cutter *Tahoma* will sail shortly for Bering Sea, carrying a large amount of special stores and supplies for the missionaries in the Aleutian Islands and for the Government agents who have spent the winter at the Pribilof Islands. The *Tahoma* will cruise along the Aleutian chain to the eastward as far as Attu Island, visiting all the native villages and rendering such medical and other assistance as may be necessary, and will return to Unalaska about July 1, joining the Bering Sea patrol fleet and perform patrol duty in Bering Sea during the remainder of the season.

The Rush has sailed from San Francisco and will stop at Port Townsend, where she will wait the final orders of the department for the Bering Sea fleet, and will transport to Unalaska the commanding officer of the fleet and the fleet engineer.

Capt. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick has been directed to perform the duties of fleet engineer. The commanding officer of the fleet has not yet been named.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1911:

First Lieut. of Engrs. Andrew J. Howison to be senior engineer from April 29, 1911, in place of Webster, retired.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Charles S. Root to be first lieutenant of engineers, to rank from April 29, 1911, in place of Howison, promoted.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALOUHNET—Capt. O. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALONGHIN—Capt. S. B. Winard. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGG—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTA—2d Lieut. G. O. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLUMB—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FOREYARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASOA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

MACULOCHE—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newber, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco, Cal.

SENECA—Capt. G. O. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Port Townsend, Wash.

THEITIS—Capt. O. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

FAMILY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMAGAWA—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 16, 1911.

The past week was full of functions, there being no less than six on Friday. Mrs. H. S. Kerrick, of Fort Wadsworth, has been visiting her brother, Lieut. T. A. Clark. She had many entertainments given for her.

Mrs. I. N. Lewis left Sunday to visit Mrs. Townsend in Staten Island, to go thence to Vassar to see her daughter graduate, then to West Point to visit Cadet Lewis. Mrs. A. G. Harmon is visiting Mrs. Kimberly.

On Wednesday Mrs. R. P. Davis was hostess at an attractive luncheon for Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. James F. Howell, Mrs. McBridge, Mrs. Clarence Bunker, Mrs. George Cocheu, Mrs. Samuel Cardwell, Mrs. J. O. Steger and Mrs. Nix, the bride of the post. Mrs. Curtis Rorebeck also entertained with a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. John L. Hayden, it being her birthday. Other guests were Mrs. John Henderson, Mrs. Arthur Fuller, Mrs. Arthur Conklin and Mrs. I. N. Lewis.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Monroe gave a bridge party in honor of her guest, Miss Weber, of Baltimore. Other guests were Mesdames Howell, Rorebeck, Taylor, Russell, Kerrick, Ohnstad, Chamberlaine, Stewart, Gearhart, Spurgin, Selkirk, Hopkins, Lull, Henderson, Fuller and the prize-winners, Mesdames Hines, Behr and Gillespie. Friday evening Mrs. Gearhart entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Kerrick. Other guests were Mesdames Ohnstad, Hines, Taylor, Selkirk, Clark, Gillespie. Prizes were won by Mrs. John Ohnstad and Mrs. Selkirk.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Hines entertained at dinner for Mrs. Kerrick, Capt. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark. The same day Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Pendleton entertained with a supper for Mrs. Kerrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ferguson. Friday Col. and Mrs. Lewis had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Bunker. On Thursday Mrs. Pendleton gave a beautiful luncheon for Mesdames Chamberlaine, Coe, Forre, Cole, Knox, Bunker, Gulick, Ferguson, Miss Lander and Miss Ferguson. On Friday Mrs. Clarence Bunker gave a tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Pope. Mrs. Bradley poured tea and Mrs. Hayden served an ice.

On Friday Mrs. Gillespie was hostess at a bridge party. Her guests were Mesdames Kerrick, Baker, Bradley, Spurgin, Chamberlaine, Monroe, Henderson, Gearhart, Behr, Selkirk, Forre, Clark, Russell and Miss Weber. Prizes were hand-painted place-cards, and were won by Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Mrs. Jack Henderson. The same day Mrs. John

W. Gulick had a luncheon for Mesdames Fuller, Hines, Steger, Terrall, Lull, Taylor, Wilson.

On Wednesday Mrs. Spurgin gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Kerrick. On Saturday Mrs. Arthur Fuller was hostess at a most enjoyable luncheon for Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Howell. Saturday Lieutenant Donahue gave a supper at the Club for Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Godwin, Miss Betty Clark, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Nix, Captain Biscoe, Lieutenant Pratt, Mr. Yeman.

Mrs. Thomas Knox is visiting Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent in Washington. Mrs. Kimberly entertained with a bridge luncheon on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Harmon. Others asked were Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harry Holt, of Hampton. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Holt.

Mrs. Mildred Pierce, of Fort Andrews, and her aunt are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Adams. Mrs. Yates, of Staten Island, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Phipps, Jr. Mrs. Offner Hope is visiting her mother at Virginia Beach.

Miss Bottoms returned to-day from a two weeks' visit to friends in Washington. Mr. Will Mathews, of Rye, N.Y., and his bride are spending a part of their honeymoon with his sister, Mrs. Houston Eldredge. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, of Louisiana, are the guests of Major Bottoms.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 17, 1911.

Miss Hirschinger and her sister, Mrs. Wadsworth, of Charlotte, N.C., arrived last Wednesday to visit the Misses Garrard. Mrs. Wadsworth for a few days and Miss Hirschinger until after the Garrard-Foster wedding.

An informal hop was given last Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews entertained at dinner before the hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Tate, Miss Garrard and Lieutenant Moore.

Miss Fanny Hoyle, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, was the guest of the Misses Garrard for the hop, after which the Misses Garrard entertained at supper for Miss Hoyle and Miss Hirschinger. Others present were Miss Heyl, Miss Moorhead, Captains Kirkpatrick and Bailey, Lieutenants Foster and Graham, Doctors Ruddy, Williams and Wolfe and the Messrs. Moore. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee also gave a supper after the hop, when their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elkins, Miss Armstrong, Miss Brown, Lieutenants Moore and Barnett.

Lieut. G. M. Russell has his father and sister visiting him. Mrs. Keefe has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. S. Folger. Mrs. Dean spent several days of last week in New York. Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Conklin are living in Captain Dean's quarters during his absence.

Miss Grant, who visited the Misses Garrard in February, is visiting in Washington, but will soon come here as the guest of the Misses Garrard. Mrs. Brander left yesterday for her home in Richmond, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brander.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood were hosts at an informal dinner last night for former Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson, General Crozier, Col. Hugh L. Scott and Captain Davis. They were present afterward at the jumping in the riding hall, when the horses that are to go to London made their last exhibition of jumping before they sail. Other witnesses the jumping were Gen. and Miss Aleshire, Gen. and Mrs. Murray, the Misses Murray, Miss Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. George Downey, Major Allen and Captain McCoy.

Lieutenant Rumbough leaves shortly for Richmond, where he is to ride in the races. The horses entered are Tampico, Knight of Elway, Nine of Diamonds and several other government and officers' private mounts.

Troop C left Monday on a three days' hike.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 18, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Mason left May 16 for Englewood, N.J. Mrs. Mason's home, Lieutenant Mason having three months' leave. Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, who has been for some weeks on sick leave, has arrived at Fort Jay and is settled in quarters No. 11.

Dress parade is now being held in the morning, shortly before guard mounting.

Mrs. James N. Allison gave a tea on Friday, May 19, for her sister, Mrs. J. Frank Watson, who is her house guest. Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Fenton gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Mr. Julian T. Davies, of New York. Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith, who has been for ten days a guest of Mrs. Junius L. Powell, of Washington, returned on Friday.

Mrs. Edward Root has been a guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, and Mrs. R. M. Parnely, of Cleveland, is visiting Mrs. Orrin L. Michan at the arsenal.

The Fort Jay Social Club of the enlisted men had a very interesting event on Thursday evening, May 11, when a complimentary hop was given to them by those who have been their guests during the season. The supper room was decorated with the Infantry colors and potted and cut flowers, and an elaborate supper was served after the grand march. The dance was an invitation affair and was heartily enjoyed by the large number who took part in it. Dancing continued to a late hour, as an extra boat (1:15) was granted for the occasion. On May 18 the dance was for the benefit of the ball team. The ball field has been remodeled and put in excellent condition and some good games are expected before long. The tennis courts have been lengthened and otherwise improved and the nets enlarged and re-erected upon new frames.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 15, 1911.

The Junction City Polo team on May 7 came over to play the 6th Field Artillery. The game was quite exciting; for some time they played an even game, but at the finish the score stood 5 to 1, in favor of the Artillery. After the game tea was served at the bungalow. A large number from the post attended. The 13th Cavalry will soon get in playing trim and the games will be still more exciting.

The riding class of the senior officers is doing remarkably well under Captain Short's instruction. They took four-foot jumps at the exhibition ride given in the hall for Colonel Morton, the inspector. When Captain Short began his instructions to this class no spectators were admitted, but it is understood the doors are now open to anyone. There have been remarkably few falls and no serious ones.

Lieutenant Butler is still in the hospital suffering from his injury. General Butler, his father, will remain until his son is able to be brought home. On Saturday Mrs. Birnie gave a very pretty dinner to Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Browning. Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford gave a delightful dinner for Mrs. Hoyle, Colonel Morton, Capt. and Mrs. Short, Colonel V. D. Deane and Miller.

Tuesday the Euchre Club met at Mrs. Beverly Browne's and prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Magruder. On Tuesday Mrs. Hoyle gave a charming dinner to Col. and Mrs. Brown, Colonel Morton, Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gifford. On Wednesday evening the Bridge Club met at Captain Hill's quarters and prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Captain Hill.

Private Smith, of Battery D, was killed instantly by a fall from a road roller that he was driving with four spirited horses.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall and wife returned from Buffalo on Saturday. Mrs. Kendall is wonderfully improved since her operation.

The news that Colonel Hoyle was ordered back to take command of his old regiment, the 6th Field Artillery, was received with great rejoicing by officers and men alike. Colonel Hatfield arrived last week and now commands the Department of the Missouri from Fort Riley.

Battery D will soon go into camp for a month in connection with the camp of instruction of Militia officers of field artillery. One troop of Cavalry will also go on the same duty with the Militia cavalry.

Colonel Lockett, commandant of the Mounted Service School, has his two daughters visiting him. Mrs. Turnbull and her younger sister spent a couple of weeks as their guests, but have now returned to their home in Ohio.

OFFICERS ADDED TO THE ARMY.

Following is the letter from the Secretary of War transmitting, in response to House resolution of April 25, 1911, information as to number of officers added to the Army under Act of March 3, 1911:

War Department, Washington May 11, 1911.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Under date of April 25, 1911, the House of Representatives by resolution called upon the War Department for information as to how many officers have been or will be added to the Army by virtue of the provision for the readjustment of rank contained in the Act of March 3, 1911, and under which clause of said provision the number of officers added to the Army has been or will be determined.

Forty-four officers have so far been added to the Army by virtue of the provision referred to, and as nearly as can be foreseen at this time the additional number to be added in the future will not exceed seven.

It is not practicable to state under which clause of the provision the number of officers added to the Army has been or will be determined, because the number has been determined upon no particular clause, but under the whole provision. This matter is discussed more in detail in the attached memorandum of the Chief of Staff, to which attention is respectfully invited. Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War.

This letter is accompanied by a memorandum by the Chief of Staff, in which General Wood states that forty-four officers have been added to the Army by the provision for the adjustment of rank. It is impossible to say how many will be added in the future. Based upon retirements for age, the number of additional officers will not at any time exceed fifty-one, seven more than we now have. It is likely to be less rather than more, and no possible combination of circumstances will increase it more than two or three. The number will not be determined under any particular clause of the provision, but under the provision as a whole, as it is not practicable to separate the operation or effect of the different clauses.

For further information Congress is referred to the tables which follow. These show that of the four officers of Field Artillery below the grade of colonel affected, two, Hoyle and Adams, have been advanced, and each of the other two, Rumbough and Van Deusen, has gained two files. A vacancy other than that of Hoyle and Adams would promote Rumbough on the regular list. If he or Van Deusen were to become an additional officer it would be to fill a vacancy created by Hoyle or Adams, so that there would be no increase in additional. Applying the same reasoning to the Coast Artillery shows that the additional there cannot be increased by more than two.

It is more difficult to determine the future of the thirty-three officers of Cavalry who have lost by regimental promotion as some of them have not yet reached the grade of lieutenant colonel. Table B shows that by Dec. 29, 1912, the additional will have been increased by one; after that they will gradually decrease until the last officer is retired. A small proportion of vacancies is caused by retirement, but though promotions will not occur in the order indicated the vacancies are more likely to reduce than to increase the number of additional. The case is similar with the seventy-two additional in the Infantry. There will be an increase of four by Sept. 4, 1913; after that a gradual decrease.

In a review which follows of the efforts to secure legislation on behalf of the officers injured by regimental promotion General Wood says:

"It is thus seen that, while the advocates of the bill referred to (H.R. 24013, known as the Davis bill) were

quite clear in their own minds as to how it would operate, there was a grave difference of opinion in the War Department upon this matter. The bill itself, however, was not referred to the War Department by the House Committee on Military Affairs for report, and therefore no report upon it was made by the War Department. During the closing days of the third session of the Sixty-first Congress the House Committee on Military Affairs (it is believed at the suggestion of some of the officers affected) reported out the bill, striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting a shorter provision, which was stated in the report to have for its purpose the accomplishment of the same object as the so-called Davis bill. (This provided for additional.)

"At the same time a bill to the same effect was introduced in the Senate and referred to the War Department for report, whereupon the Secretary of War returned it stating he had no objection to its passage. This is the only endorsement, either favorable or unfavorable, given by the War Department to any readjustment provision which created additional officers, and no report was made by the War Department, or asked for from it, indicating the number of additional officers which would be created by any readjustment provision.

"The bill reported out by the House Committee on Military Affairs was not passed, but a somewhat similar provision was passed by the Senate as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. This provision was further amended in conference, apparently in the interest of those officers who had previously profited by regimental promotion and who at this time were averse to losing the advantage already gained. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the creation of additional officers was not to the advantage of the officers who had lost by regimental promotion, but was for the purpose of protecting those who had gained by it; and all provisions injected into the law for the protection of these latter officers had a tendency to increase the number of additional.

"The original readjustment provision created no additional officers, and took away absolutely all of the advantage previously gained by those who had profited by regimental promotion. The Davis bill created certain additional officers and took away some of the advantages gained by those who profited by regimental promotion. The provision suggested by the House Committee would probably have created more additional officers than the Davis bill. It was also slightly to the disadvantage of the officers who had profited by regimental promotion. The provision finally enacted into law authorized still more additional officers, but was an absolute guarantee and protection against the loss of any advantages previously gained under the system of regimental promotion. The forty-four officers advanced to be additional officers in higher grades are those officers who would have been entitled to promotion to those grades had promotion been lineal in their arm or corps since the date of their entry into such corps."

The Adjutant General also writes a letter making substantially the same statements, and concludes as follows: "The question of whether officers hereafter promoted will or will not become additional officers when they are promoted will depend upon whether the deaths, retirements, resignations and other changes that make the promotions possible would or would not have resulted in the promotion of these same officers if lineal promotion had always prevailed. It is impossible to foretell what particular officer will become separated from service so as to cause the promotion of any other particular officer. * * * While it is reasonably certain that not all of the 122 officers who lost rank under

the system of regimental promotion will ever become additional officers under the interpretation now placed upon the rearrangement provision of the Act of March 3, 1911, it is also reasonably certain that a considerable number of them will become additional officers in higher grades. To go beyond this statement of the case is to enter the field of conjecture and uncertainty."

Table A.—List of officers of the line of the Army below the grade of colonel who were in active service on March 3, 1911, and who had lost rank through the system of regimental promotion, arranged according to their standing in the regular lineal lists of the several arms, showing the number of files each such officer stood on March 3, 1911, below the position that he would have occupied on that date of lineal promotion had always prevailed, and the grade, and the lineal number in such grade, that each officer would have held on that date if lineal promotion had always prevailed.

[The names of the officers who have been advanced or nominated for advancement as additional officers since March 3, 1911, are designated thus *.]

A. Arm, grade, name and lineal number on March 3, 1911. B. Number of files below the position officer would have held if lineal promotion had always prevailed.

C. Grade and lineal number in such grade that officer would have held if lineal promotion had always prevailed.

A. Cavalry.			B.			C.		
Lieutenant colonels.								
2.	Watts, C. H.*	10	8	as colonel.				
3.	Edwards, P. A.*	5	14	as colonel.				
6.	Gresham, J. C.	2	4	as lieutenant colonel.				
11.	Bishop, H. S.*	15	12	as colonel.				
12.	Andrus, E. P.*	12	16	as colonel.				
13.	Sibley, F. W.*	14	15	as colonel.				
14.	Wheeler, H. W.*	13	1	as lieutenant colonel.				
16.	Swift, E.	9	7	as lieutenant colonel.				
Majors.								
1.	Blocksom, A. P.*	5	13	as lieutenant colonel.				
3.	Scott, H. L.*	15	5	as lieutenant colonel.				
4.	McCormick, L. S.*	15	6	as lieutenant colonel.				
6.	Galbraith, J. G.*	9	14	as lieutenant colonel.				
10.	Slocum, H. J.*	19	8	as lieutenant colonel.				
12.	Slocum, H. J.*	20	9	as lieutenant colonel.				
13.	Nicholson, W. J.*	20	10	as lieutenant colonel.				
14.	Foster, F. W.*	19	12	as lieutenant colonel.				
15.	Brown, W. C.*	13	2	as major.				
16.	Brewer, E. P.*	22	11	as lieutenant colonel.				
17.	Brett, L. M.*	4	13	as major.				
18.	Goldman, H. J.*	44	16	as lieutenant colonel.				
19.	Macomb, A. C.*	12	7	as major.				
20.	Lewis, T. J.*	5	15	as major.				
21.	Grierson, C. H.*	9	12	as major.				
26.	Landis, J. F. R.*	20	6	as major.				
27.	Folts, F. S.*	17	10	as major.				
29.	Carleton, G.*	1	28	as major.				
39.	Scott, W. S.*	19	20	as major.				
40.	Tate, D. L.*	19	21	as major.				
41.	Goode, G. W.*	17	24	as major.				
42.	Waterman, J. C.*	1	31	as major.				
43.	Macdonald, G. H.*	3	40	as major.				
44.	Steele, M. F.*	2	42	as major.				
45.	Cameron, G. H.*	2	43	as major.				

II. Field Artillery.								
Lieutenant colonels.								
1.	Hoyle, E. D.*	1	6	as colonel.				
2.	Adams, G.*	1	1	as lieutenant colonel.				
4.	Rumbough, D. J.*	1	3	as lieutenant colonel.				
6.	Van Deusen, G. W.*	1	5	as lieutenant colonel.				
III. Coast Artillery Corps.								
Lieutenant colonels.								
2.	Rafferty, W. C.*	2	14	as colonel.				
5.	Bailey, C. J.*	4	1	as lieutenant colonel.				
7.	Harmon, M. F.*	4	3	as lieutenant colonel.				
9.	Hunter, C. H.*	5	4	as lieutenant colonel.				
12.	Bartlett, G. T.*	6	6	as lieutenant colonel.				
13.	Bennett, C. A.*	6	7	as lieutenant colonel.				
15.	Ridgway, F. C.*	2	12	as lieutenant colonel.				
16.	Ruckman, J. W.*	2	14	as lieutenant colonel.				
Majors.								
1.	Haynes, I. A.*	2	15	as lieutenant colonel.				
2.	Walke, W.*	3	16	as lieutenant colonel.				
3.	Lewis, I. N.*	1	2	as major.				
4.	Hawthorne, H. L.*	1	3	as major.				

TABLE B.—Cavalry—Vacancies caused by retirements and promotions incident thereto.

Date.	Officer causing vacancy.	Promotion to grade of colonel.		Promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel.	
		Regular (under general law).	Special (readjustment act of Mar. 3, 1911).	Regular (under general law).	Special (readjustment act of Mar. 3, 1911).
1911.					
May 23	Col. Watts*		Dodd††		Day††
1912.					
May 13	Col. Wheeler*		Gresham†	Benson	Landis†
July 29	Col. Chase	Finley	Scott, H. L.*	Sands	Macomb††
Sept. 31	Col. Jones	Gale	McCormick**	Tripp	Gale††
Sept. 16	Lieut. Col. Ripley			Dickman	
Dec. 29	Col. McClernand	Taylor	Swift†	Folts	Shunk††
1913.					
Aug. 20	Col. Steever	Beach	Sickel**	Carleton	Folts††
1914.					
Feb. 11	Col. Bishop*		Slocum**		Beach††
Apr. 25	Col. Kingsbury	Shunk	Nicholson**	Dugan	Grierson††
Sept. 26	Col. West	Read	Brewer**	McDonald	Brett††
Dec. 9	Col. Hatfield	Lockett	Foster**	Rivers	Lockett††
1915.					
Aug. 19	Col. Edwards*		Blocksom**		Lewis††
Sept. 26	Col. Gresham*		Galbraith**		Finley††
Oct. 3	Col. O'Connor	Gaston	Murray††	Allen	Taylor††
Nov. 17	Col. Arrand		Goldman**		Erwin††
Dec. 20	Col. Garsard	Erwin	Wildner††	Heard	Scott, W. S.†
1916.					
Apr. 2	Col. Dorst	Morgan	Gulfoyle††	Slocum, S. L. H.	Tate†
July 26	Col. Dodd	Boughton	Brown, W. C.*	Forsyth	Morgan††
Aug. 26	Col. Murray	Johnson	Read, R. D.††	Flynn	Sands††
Oct. 17	Col. Sibley*		Hunter††		Goode†
Nov. 21	Col. Foster*		Day††		Tripp††
1917.					
Aug. 8	Col. Day	Brett	Landis**	Sargent	Boughton††
Sept. 22	Col. Scott, H. L.*		Macomb†	Waterman	Gaston††
Oct. 1	Col. Gulfoyle	Lewis	Gale††	Macdonald, G. H.	Carleton††
1918.					
Jan. 15	Col. Sickel*		Shunk††		Johnston††
Feb. 20	Col. Parker	Grierson	Folts†	(Steele)	Dickman††
22	Col. Read	Benson	Beach††	(Cameron)	
16	Col. Brewer*		Grierson††	Walsh	Waterman††
May 11	Col. Swift††		Brett††		
Nov. 7	Col. Blocksom*		Lockett††		
Dec. 18	Col. McCormick*		Lewis††		
Dec. 19	Col. Brown*		Finley††		
1919.					
Jan. 1	Col. Morgan	Sands	Taylor††		
Apr. 6	Col. Hunter	Tripp	Erwin††		
26	Col. Slocum*		Scott, W. S.*		
Sept. 28	Col. Goldman*		Tate*		
Oct. 31	Col. Lockett	Dickman	Morgan		

Officers indicated thus, Watts*, are additional officers, and the vacancy caused by them reduces the number of additional.

Officers indicated thus, Gresham† become additional officers upon promotion and increase the number.

Officers indicated thus, Scott, H. L.,** are additional officers and their promotion does not affect the number.

Officers indicated thus, Day†† are entitled to promotion under the readjustment provision, but are not so promoted by reason of having been promoted previously.

TABLE C.—Infantry—Vacancies caused by retirements and promotions incident thereto.

Date.	Officer causing vacancy.	Promotion to grade of colonel.		Promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel.	
		Regular (under general law).	Special (readjustment act of Mar. 3, 1911).	Regular (under general law).	Special (readjustment act of Mar. 3, 1911).
1911.					
June —	Lieut. Col. Howe			Morrison	Turner††
Sept. 5	Col. Bailey	Jones	Glenn††	Sage	Hodges††
1912.					
Nov. 11	Col. Mansfield	Terrett	Jackson†	(Goodin)	Morrison††
1913.					
Feb. 12	Col. Cecil*		Frederick†	Hale	Barth††
Mar. 2	Col. Reynolds	Phister	Maney†	(Taggart)	Kennon††
Apr. 20	Col. Williams, A.	Turner	Evans, W. P.††	Hasbrouck	McIver††
June 26	Col. Cowles	Tillson	Buck†	(Kreps)	Sage††
Sept. 4	Col. Gardner	Ducat	Pickering†	(Perkins)	Beacom††
Oct. 5	Col. Paxton*		Tillson††	(Burnham)	Goodin††
1914.					
Feb. 14	Col. Scott	Liggett	Watts**	Arrasmith	Allaire††
Mar. 12	Col. Van Orsdale	Kennon	Getty††	Johnson	Kennedy††
Sept. 12	Col. Sharpe	Morton	Phister††	Atkinson	Morton††
Oct. 10	Col. Booth	Mallory	French††	Beall	Root††
Dec. 2	Col. Woodbury	Miller	Greene††	Nichols	Wright††
1915.					
Jan. 6	Col. Lassiter*		Pendleton**		Hale††
Oct. 20	Col. Kirby*		Noyes**		Taggart††
23	Lieut. Col. McCoy			O'Neill	Falcon††
1916.					
Jan. 7	Col. Bowen	Dunning	Trullitt**	Simpson	Hasbrouck††
Feb. 8	Col. Cornman	Bell	Liggett††	Dentler	Kreps††
Apr. 6	Col. Paulding	Blatchford	Parke**	Styer	Cabell††
30	Col. Crane	Bescom	Irons††	Ayer	Griffith††
June 1	Col. Terrett	May*		Perkins††	
15	Col. Jackson*		Bullard††	Bundy††	
Dec. 29	Col. Pitcher	Hearn	McClure††	Noble	Burnham††
1917.					
May 8	Col. Davis	Wright	Mallory††	Morse	Arrasmith††
June 10	Col. Wilson	Penrose	Howell**	Finley	Johnson, W.††
23	Col. Evans	Kernan	May††	Day	Atkinson††
Aug. 30	Col. Howell*		Miller††	Blatchford††	
Nov. 10	Col. Buttler*		Jones††	Beall††	
Dec. 8	Col. Loughborough	Kennedy	Ducat††	Reichmann	Stamper††
10	Col. Parke*		Dunning††	Nichols††	
1918.					
Mar. 11	Col. Mason	Griffith	Rodgers††	Roudiez	O'Neill††
Apr. 12	Col. Phister	Molver	Roberts**	Buffington	Simpson††
May 17	Col. Young*		Bell††	Hatch††	

Officers indicated thus, Cecil*, are additional officers and the vacancy caused by them reduces the number of additional.

Officers indicated thus, Jackson†, become additional officers upon promotion and increase the number.

Officers indicated thus, Pendleton**, are additional officers and their promotion does not affect the number.

Officers indicated thus, Turner††, are entitled to promotion under the readjustment provision, but are not so promoted by reason of having been promoted previously.

Table A.—Continued.

IV. Infantry.		
Lieutenant colonels.		
2. Buttler, W. C.	6	26 as colonel.
4. Young, G. S.	14	20 as colonel.
7. Cecil, G. R.	24	13 as colonel.
8. Mann, W. A.	17	21 as colonel.
12. Nichols, W. A.	11	1 as lieutenant colonel.
15. Paxton, A. R.	15	30 as colonel.
16. Jackson, J. B.	8	8 as lieutenant colonel.
18. Frederick, D. A.	9	9 as lieutenant colonel.
19. Tilton, J. C. F.	4	15 as lieutenant colonel.
24. Lassiter, W.	43	11 as colonel.
26. Pickering, A.	17	14 as lieutenant colonel.
27. Maney, J. A.	17	10 as lieutenant colonel.
30. Van Vliet, R. C.	31	29 as colonel.
31. Buck, W. L.	18	13 as lieutenant colonel.
32. Plummer, E. H.	30	2 as lieutenant colonel.
33. Kirby, H.	29	4 as lieutenant colonel.
34. Howe, E. W.	22	12 as lieutenant colonel.
Majors.		
2. Partello, J. M. T.	1	1 as major.
3. Truitt, C. M.	14	23 as lieutenant colonel.
5. Parke, J. S.	14	25 as lieutenant colonel.
7. Noyce, C. R.	19	22 as lieutenant colonel.
10. May, W. T.	13	31 as lieutenant colonel.
11. Hearn, L. J.	1	10 as major.
13. Pendleton, E. P.	26	21 as lieutenant colonel.
15. Howell, D. L.	20	29 as lieutenant colonel.
16. Kernan, F. J.	4	12 as major.
19. McIver, G. W.	1	18 as major.
21. Barth, C. H.	5	16 as major.
25. Allaire, W. H.	3	22 as major.
27. Blauvelt, W. F.	19	8 as major.
28. Hodges, H. C., Jr.	14	14 as major.
30. Roberts, H. L.	24	6 as major.
31. Chatfield, W. H.	22	9 as major.
32. Morrison, J. P.	17	15 as major.
33. Sage, W. H.	14	19 as major.
34. Goodin, J. A.	13	21 as major.
35. Root, E. A.	10	25 as major.
36. Hale, H. C.	9	27 as major.
37. Taggart, E. F.	9	28 as major.
38. Faison, S. L.	9	29 as major.
39. Hasbrouck, A.	9	30 as major.
40. Kreps, J. F.	9	31 as major.
41. Cabell, H. C.	9	32 as major.
42. Perkins, F.	8	34 as major.
43. Burnham, W. P.	7	36 as major.
44. Arrasmith, J. M.	7	37 as major.
45. Johnston, W. H.	7	38 as major.
46. Atkinson, B. W.	7	39 as major.
47. Beall, F. M. M.	6	41 as major.
48. Nichols, M.	5	43 as major.
49. O'Neil, J. P.	5	44 as major.
50. Simpson, W. L.	5	45 as major.
51. Dentler, C. E.	3	48 as major.
52. Syer, H. D.	3	49 as major.
53. Ayer, W. E.	3	50 as major.
54. Noble, R. H.	3	51 as major.
55. Morse, B. C.	2	53 as major.
56. Finley, J. P.	2	54 as major.
57. Day, F. R.	2	55 as major.
58. Reichman, C.	2	56 as major.
59. Roudiez, L. S.	2	57 as major.
60. Buffington, A. P.	2	58 as major.
61. Moore, T. W.	2	59 as major.
62. Wright, W. M.	1	61 as major.
63. Brewster, A. W.	1	62 as major.
64. Muir, C. H.	1	63 as major.
65. Farmer, A. L.	1	64 as major.
66. Smiley, S. E.	1	65 as major.
67. Devore, D. B.	1	66 as major.
68. Buck, B. B.	1	67 as major.
69. Martin, W. F.	1	68 as major.
70. Johnson, E. M., Jr.	1	69 as major.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

The Senate on May 16 passed S. 2183, authorizing the use of funds heretofore provided for the construction of a Cavalry post in the Hawaiian Territory for the construction of barracks and buildings and acquirement of land necessary for mobile troops to be stationed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 2003, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make partial payments for work already done under public contracts.

In the Senate on May 11 Mr. Lodge submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$46,491.95 in settlement of the accounts of Paymaster John W. Morse, U.S.N., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Representative Hobson has become active during the past week in an effort to secure consideration for his bill (H.R. 1309) to establish a council of national defense. A hearing on the bill was given by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on May 19. Among those who appeared to advocate the passage of the measure were Secretary of War Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Major General Wood, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. William W. Waterspoon, president of the Army War College; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Aid for Operations; Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, and Comdr. Frank K. Hill, U.S.N. As the measure only required appropriation of \$20,000, Mr. Hobson is hopeful of securing the passage of it during this session.

Arrangements have been made for hearings on the Pepper Militia Pay bill. This is the bill which has been agreed to by the War Department and the officers of the National Guard. It is not expected that the bill will be reported out of the House Committee this session. If any action is secured on the measure it will be through the reporting of it in the Senate. There is no doubt that if it should come up in the Senate it will be passed. It would be easier to secure the passage of the measure at this session to work through the Senate. Such a plan of campaign, it is said, is under consideration by the friends of the bill.

The neutralization of the Philippine Islands is proposed in a resolution introduced May 18 by Representative Peters, of Massachusetts. It is set forth in the resolution that the people of the archipelago are menaced by non-resident exploiters, who would take their lands and who, inimical to the hopes of the Philippines for independence, "would render illusory such prospects of independence as have been held out." The resolution requests the President to enter into negotiations with other nations with a view to effecting an agreement for neutrality and recognition of independence "when granted by the United States." It is further provided as a step toward granting independence to the Philippines that property of the Army and Navy now there shall gradually be transferred to the United States, and that there shall be substituted as soon as possible one governing official instead of the commission now stationed at Manila.

A bill will be introduced by Senator Perkins in the Senate and Representative Hayes, of California, in the House providing for the restoring of Capt. Robert H. Peck to the roll of the Army. Former Attorney General Bulger, of New York, is in Washington urging the passage of the measure. Judge Bulger insists that Captain Peck has already been sufficiently punished for the indiscretion for which he was court-martialed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2214, Mr. Simmons.—Appropriating \$1,000,000 for the defense of Beaufort Harbor, N.C., and the inland waters of the state tributary thereto.

S. 2226, Mr. Jones.—That a board of naval records be created in the Navy Department, to consist of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Surgeon General, the Judge Advocate General and the Superintendent of the Library and War Records, who shall pass and decide finally upon all applications for correction or revision of defective or incomplete or disputed naval records of all officers, appointed petty officers and enlisted men who served in the Navy of the United States or the Marine Corps in any of its wars or in time of peace, and grant honorable discharges in cases wherein it may find the facts to warrant such action, and in the cases of officers or enlisted men of the Marine Corps the major general commandant shall be substituted as a member of the board in place of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. This board shall establish rules of procedure, hear evidence, either oral or by deposition or affidavit, and each applicant for the relief herein provided for shall have the right to appear before said board in person or by counsel; and the decision of the board shall be final.

S. 2235, Mr. Perkins.—That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of four years in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval sources of such service: Provided, That an honorable discharge from the Navy, Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary Service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be accepted as proof of good moral character: Provided further, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions.

PHILIPPINE TRAVEL PAY.

S. 2245, Mr. Poindexter.—That all officers and soldiers in the Volunteer Service of the United States who were serving in the Philippine Islands at the time they were entitled under the law to muster out of service, and who continued in the service in said islands after said period and were thereafter transported at the expense of the United States to this country and here were mustered out, shall be entitled to receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence from the port of embarkation in the Philippine Islands to the place in the United States where their muster out took place at the same rate and to the same extent that officers and soldiers of the Regular Army would receive such allowance if discharged in the Philippine Islands by reason of the expiration of their term of service or otherwise: Provided, That the actual cost to the Government of conveying and subsisting such Volunteer officers and soldiers on Government transports from the said Philippine Islands shall be monthly pay allowed them for the period while in transit shall be deducted from the allowance provided by this act.

Sec. 2. That the proper accounting officers of the Government shall determine the cost of conveying and subsisting the several Volunteer organizations affected by this act from the Philippine Islands to this country, and shall prorate equitably between the members of said organizations, and on the basis of the amount of travel pay and subsistence due to each person, the cost of such transportation and subsistence, and charge the same against the amount due each individual, and shall ascertain and find all other facts necessary to determine the amount due the several individuals in said organizations under this act, so that the same may be paid them directly on their own application on forms to be furnished by said accounting officers.

Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum of money to carry out the provisions of this act.

S. 2302, Mr. Jones.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment. Same as S. 2245.

S. 2316, Mr. Perkins.—That hereafter naval attachés while serving on duty at embassies abroad shall have the rank of captain, and while serving on duty at legations abroad shall have the rank of commander in the Navy: Provided, That all officers serving as naval attachés shall continue to receive the same pay and allowances which they receive under existing law, and nothing in this act shall be construed to increase such pay or allowances or to reduce the rank of such officers while serving as herein provided: And provided further, That the precedence of military and naval attachés at the same embassy or legation shall be determined by their actual precedence in the Army or Navy and not by any provision of law giving temporary increased rank to such attachés.

S. 2332, Mr. Lodge.—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to John H. Calef, colonel, U.S.A., retired, the amount of longevity pay due said officer on account of his service in the Army of the United States, as provided by Sec. 15 of the Act of July 5, 1838, and in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the U.S. in the case of U.S. against Watson (130th U.S. Reports, page 80).

S. 2335, Mr. Curtis.—To appoint Ensign O. C. F. Dodge, U.S.N., now on the retired list, a lieutenant on the retired list from the date of the passage of this act.

S. 2364, Mr. McCumber.—To pay to James Ronayne, U.S.A., \$1,658 for all losses of personal property incurred by him by reason of the sinking of the U.S. transport Meade in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, about May 16, 1899.

S. 2365, Mr. McCumber.—To pay to Frederick B. Shaw, U.S.A., \$356.50 for all losses of personal property incurred by him by reason of the sinking of the U.S. transport Meade in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, about May 16, 1899.

S. 2373, Mr. Chamberlain.—To appoint Col. William F. Stewart, U.S.A., retired, to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H. Res. 100, Mr. McCall.—Authorizing the President to instruct representative of the United States to the International Peace Conference to express the desire of the United States that nations shall not attempt to increase their territory by conquest, and to endeavor to secure a declaration to that effect from the Conference.

H. Res. 167, Mr. Fowler.—That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives full information relative to the injury, wounding and killing of citizens of the United States and the injury to or the destruction of private property of citizens, companies, firms or corporations of the United States within twenty-five miles of the boundary line separating the United States of America from the Republic of Mexico, which has taken place since the beginning of the year 1910.

H. Res. 168, Mr. Fowler.—That a special committee of seven members of this House be directed to make full and direct investigation of the injury to and the loss of life sustained by citizens of the United States within ten miles of the boundary line which separates the United States of America from the Republic of Mexico, and also to investigate the injury to and the loss of life sustained by citizens of the United States, such property being owned by citizens of the United States, firms or corporations of said country.

H.R. 9244, Mr. Anthony.—That should a member of the General Staff Corps be promoted he shall not on that account be relieved, but shall continue as a member of the corps in the grade to which he has been promoted, and the vacancy in the corps caused by his promotion shall not be filled until such officer is relieved. Amending the Act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32d Statutes, page 101), which act provides for the organization of the General Staff Corps.

FOR A TACTICAL ORGANIZATION.

H.R. 9317, Mr. Knowland.—To provide a tactical organization for the mobile forces of the United States and to increase the efficiency of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Mobile Army of the United

States shall include the Infantry, the Field Artillery and the Cavalry arms of the Army and such parts of the administrative, supply and staff departments as may be required for service therewith.

Sec. 2. That the Mobile Army shall consist of six Infantry divisions and one Cavalry division.

Sec. 3. That each division, except the Cavalry division, shall consist of nine regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Field Artillery, one regiment of Cavalry, one battalion of Engineers, one station of Signal Troops, four ambulance companies, four field hospitals, one ammunition train and one supply train, and that the Cavalry division shall consist of nine regiments of Cavalry, one regiment of horse Artillery, one pioneer battalion of Engineers (mounted), one field battalion of Signal Troops, two ambulance companies and two field hospitals.

Sec. 4. That, except in case of war or threatened war, one-sixth and not to exceed one-sixth of the officers and enlisted men required to complete the organization of the Mobile Army as provided in this act shall be appointed, promoted and recruited, all as now required by law, each and every year for the six years immediately following the approval of this act.

Sec. 5. That, following the organization of each division as herein provided, the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United States shall every year thereafter, when practicable, cause each division to be assembled for a period of at least sixty days in the field and engage in field maneuvers designed as closely as possible to simulate the problems likely to be encountered in case of war.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 9325, Mr. Holland.—To provide for acquirement by condemnation of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for fortification and coast defense.

H.R. 9326, Mr. Holland.—That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of four years in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the Naval Auxiliary Service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval sources of such service: Provided, That an honorable discharge from the Navy, Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary Service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be accepted as proof of good moral character: Provided further, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions.

H.R. 9332, Mr. Rucker, of Colorado.—That such sum as may be necessary be appropriated for the payment of the travel expenses incident to the return journey of the Philippine soldiers of the United States who remained in the Philippine Islands doing service after the treaty of peace with Spain.

H.R. 9415, Mr. Taylor, of Alabama.—That any officer of the U.S. Navy who served creditably during the Civil War and whose name is now borne on the list of retired officers of the Navy shall have the benefit of all laws in the same manner and to the same extent as though such officer had been retired for disability incident to the Service.

AMENDING NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

H.R. 9442, Mr. Padgett.—To amend the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1911.

In so far as it relates to assignment of clerks to paymasters, amend to read: "Clerks to paymasters at yards and stations, general storekeepers ashore, and receiving ships, and other vessels; two clerks to general inspectors of the Philippine Corps; one clerk to pay officer in charge of deserters' rolls; not exceeding ten clerks to accounting officers at yards and stations, and not exceeding ten clerks to general storekeepers ashore."

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to make partial payments from time to time during the progress of the work under existing contracts and all contracts hereafter made under the Navy Department for public purposes, but not in excess of the value of the work already done; and the contracts hereafter made under this act shall provide for such insurance by the contractors for the benefit of the United States as the Secretary of the Navy may deem sufficient, and for a lien in favor of the Government, which lien is hereby made paramount to all other liens, upon the articles or thing contracted for on account of all payments so made: Provided, That partial payments shall not be made under such contracts except when stipulated for, and then only in accordance with contract provisions.

H.R. 9446, Mr. Hobson.—To construct two national auto highways, the first along or near the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the second along or near to the twenty-third meridian, west from Washington, D.C., north to Canada and south to Mexico.

H.R. 9766, Mr. Padgett.—That hereafter naval attachés while serving on duty at embassies abroad shall have the rank of captain, and while serving on duty at legations abroad shall have the rank of commander in the Navy: Provided, That all officers serving as naval attachés shall continue to receive the same pay and allowances which they receive under existing law, and nothing in this act shall be construed to increase such pay or allowances or to reduce the rank of such officers while serving as herein provided: And provided further, That the precedence of military and naval attachés at the same embassy or legation shall be determined by their actual precedence in the Army or Navy and not by any provision of law giving temporary increased rank to such attachés.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 15, 1911.

Mrs. Cole gave a delightful luncheon on Wednesday for Messdames Mann, Straub, Howard, Peek, Holmes and Holley, of St. Louis. On Saturday night Miss Morrison, of St. Louis, entertained with a bridge. Guests from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Mitchell and Taylor. Mr. MacQuaid, of St. Louis, gave a dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Captain Robertson. The dinner was followed by a theater party at the Shubert to hear "Madame Butterfly."

Miss Pillsbury, of Lowell, Mass., who has been visiting her brother, Capt. G. B. Pillsbury, C.E., of West Point, arrived Saturday to visit her brother, Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, M.C.

On Friday night the officers and ladies skated in the gymnasium, later several officers, Lieut. and Major and Mrs. Straub entertained with a supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Errington and Lieutenant Wilson. Major Hale, A.G.D., Missouri, guest of Major and Mrs. Howard, left Wednesday for Omaha. Lieutenant Errington spent Wednesday in Springfield, Ill. On Friday the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Symmonds's, where prizes were won by Mrs. Peek and Mrs. Errington.

Lieutenant Wilson entertained with a bowling party on Tuesday night for his brother, Mr. Wilson, followed by a supper. Other guests were Captains Robertson, Benteen and Bryan and Lieutenants Mitchell, Blakely, Knox and Taylor. Captain Benteen made the highest score.

Lieutenant Holmes returned to the post Monday after taking recess to Fort Sam Houston and spending a three days' leave in visiting the officers of the 18th Infantry, his old regiment. Lieutenants Quinlan and Mitchell were guests at the monthly dinner given by the officers of the 1st Regiment, Missouri N.G., Thursday night. After the dinner a war game was conducted, with Captain Smith, of Fort Leavenworth, in charge.

Mrs. Degen, wife of Capt. J. A. Degen, of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is at the post with her little son, Jack, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds; Lieut. and Mrs. Quinlan entertained with a bridge in honor of Mrs. Degen Saturday evening, when others present were Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds and Capt. and Mrs. Peek. Mrs. Ford returned Wednesday from a two weeks' visit with her parents in Macomb, Ill.

Messrs. MacQuaid and Touissant, of St. Louis, spent Saturday and Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Errington.

On Saturday a game was won by the 27th from the 23d Company by 10 to 1. We had a double-header on Sunday: the 23d Company defeated the Hospital Corps by 9 to 8, and the 27th Company lost to the Mulconery, of St. Louis, 9 to 6. We are having open-air concerts in the bandstand every evening except Saturday and Sunday.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 18, 1911.

With an entire absence of formality Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., assumed the superintendency of the Naval Academy on Monday morning, May 15, relieving Capt. John M. Bowyer, who asked retirement on account of ill health. The transfer of authority was completed without any prearranged ceremony, but practically the entire complement of officers, professors and instructors at the Naval Academy assembled in front of the Administration Building to bid the retiring Superintendent good-by and to greet the new one. Captain Bowyer has been Superintendent two years, less not quite a month, and during his incumbency has strengthened the discipline of the Academy in many ways. He has made a strong fight against the use of intoxicants by midshipmen, and also inaugurated the system of culling out the inefficient and careless midshipmen on the ground of "inaptitude" for the Service. Capt. and Mrs. Bowyer left for Washington shortly after noon on Monday and have taken apartments at the Normandie. Captain Bowyer will be detailed for duty in connection with the Naval General Board.

An unofficial courtesy, embodying much sentiment, was shown Captain Bowyer as he left the Naval Academy on Monday. Practically the whole corps of officers and instructors were assembled and as the Captain's carriage approached they gave the Naval Academy yell, ending with "Bowyer," three times repeated. Captain Bowyer had directed that the four veteran watchmen of the school, Henry P. Graham, chief; Daniel O'Leone, Michael Shannon and John W. Connelly, be present at the gate. When the carriage reached that point, with Capt. and Mrs. Bowyer, it was stopped and the retiring Superintendent called these faithful men to him. He referred feelingly to his long acquaintance with them, complimented them upon their fidelity to duty and gave them his best wishes for their future. The recipients of these kind words were greatly affected by the incident, which was characteristic of the kindly, generous and appreciative nature of this officer, who has so faithfully performed for two years the arduous duties devolving upon the head of the Naval Academy.

Captain Gibbons will appoint Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, now commanding the Mayflower, as his aid, succeeding Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. The latter will retain the position, however, until after June week. Lieutenant Andrews, in the meantime, will acquaint himself with the duties connected with it.

The detail of officers for duty this summer has been announced. The following officers will remain at the heads of their departments, as at present: Capt. F. W. Bartlett, Marine Engineering and Naval Construction; Prof. S. J. Brown, Mathematics and Mechanics; Prof. N. M. Terry, Physics and Chemistry; English, Comdr. E. H. Durell. The following officers will serve as acting heads of departments: Comdr. E. H. Durell, Discipline; Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Tozer, Seamanship; Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Curtin, Ordnance and Gunnery; Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy, Navigation; Prof. H. Marion, Modern Languages.

The process of four years' weeding has reduced the graduating class to two-thirds of the original number that began the academic course in 1907. It then had 296 members. In June last it had been reduced to 203, and probably it will present a still lower number for final graduation on June 2.

A squad from which the Naval Academy rifle team will be selected to represent the Navy in national and other matches is now being assembled at the Naval Academy by Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch, U.S.N. The following officers have been ordered to Annapolis for duty in connection with the team: Lieuts. W. L. Culbertson, jr., and J. W. Wilcox, jr.; Ensigns W. Smith and W. F. Amundsen; Midns. M. S. Brown, E. K. Lang, H. O. Roesech and W. W. Smith.

There was a large attendance at the Naval Academy hop on Saturday night. Mrs. Smith, wife of Prof. H. E. Smith, U.S.N., a daughter of President Hayes, received. Mrs. Donald Pettit Morrison, wife of Ensign Morrison, U.S.N., is here visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe. She will later visit Mrs. Morrison, mother of Ensign Morrison, in Washington, and will join her in July at Provincetown, Mass. Miss Lawrence F. Reifender, U.S.N., spent the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe. Midns. Bolivar V. Meade, U.S.N., also spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Camperio, wife of Comdr. Camperio, of Italy, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, wife of Instructor Cusachs, of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Camperio was before her marriage Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, U.S.N. Mrs. William W. Fay, widow of W. W. Fay, late assistant professor in the Naval Academy, recently visited Annapolis and was the guest of Mrs. William L. Marcy. Midns. Robert Dudley Kirkpatrick, of the Third Class, Naval Academy, left here Saturday for his home in Texas. He has been granted three months' leave on account of eye trouble. Miss Porter, daughter of Colonel Porter, U.S.M.C., of Washington, D.C., has been the guest here of Mrs. Porter, wife of Comdr. Theodor Porter.

Mrs. William O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, Naval Academy, has returned from a visit to Norfolk. Mrs. Bunker, wife of Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.N., of Fort Slocum, N.Y., arrived here Wednesday with her two children on a visit to Mrs. Bunker's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Beecher, U.S.N. Mrs. S. E. Venable, of Charleston, S.C., mother of Midns. R. S. H. Venable, is stopping at Carvel Hall.

The Naval Academy Class of 1881 has plans for a reunion in Washington May 30, 31 and June 1. Admirals Yoshimoto Inouye and Sotokichi Uriu were of this class; also J. W. Russell, of the diplomatic service, and J. W. Weeks, member of Congress, from Massachusetts. On Thursday, June 1, the class will come to Annapolis.

Except for weakness at the bat the Naval Academy nine played great ball Saturday afternoon, defeating Dickinson by 3 to 0. Winson, for the Navy, and the Navy's visitors, both pitched excellent ball, but the latter was handicapped by an infield which was slow and off in throwing. The Navy's first run came in the fourth inning. Ridgely singled and stole second, went to third on an error and scored on Cochran's bad out. In the seventh inning Cochran took second on a bad throw over first and scored on Vaiden's single. The midshipmen showed high class work on the bases and in the field, but are still suffering from the Navy's old weakness, poor stick work.

The Columbia crew showed wonderful stamina, driving power and watersmanship here Saturday afternoon and defeated the midshipmen by three lengths in a two-mile race on the Severn. The Navy crew is a veteran one and exceeds the Columbia oarsmen in weight by nearly ten pounds to the man. The race was won only because the visitors were in perfect physical condition, and had mastered the leg drive and quick return as few crews have done at this period of the season. The winning time was 11 min. 27 sec., that of the losers 11 min. 35 sec. There was a good three lengths of clear water between the crews at the finish. Columbia rowed a rather fast stroke—about thirty-six to the minute—throughout, while the Navy crew started much lower and gradually increased. At no stage of the race could the Navy crew lessen the distance which separated it from the Columbia shell. The crews:

Columbia.	Height.	Wt.	Naval Academy.	Height.	Wt.
Bow	5.11	160	Bow	5.02	178
2 Cole	5.00	157	2 Venable	5.00	188
3 Pitt	5.00	167	3 Johnston	5.00	175
4 Bissell	5.11	168	4 Meyer	5.02	176
5 Phillips	5.01	171	5 Meyers	5.02	185
6 Moore	5.02	176	6 Wood	5.00	175
7 Latenser	5.02	174	7 Meigs	5.01	171
Stroke Downing	5.00	188	Stroke Lofin	5.01	181
Cox	5.04	114	Cox	5.06	110

Average 5.00 167 Average 5.01 176

In a very fine field and track meet at the Naval Academy on

Saturday the Pennsylvania team worsted the Navy by a score of 53 to 44. The winners of first were: 100-yd. dash, Carey, N.A., 9.4-5 sec. One-mile run, Paul, Pa., 4 min. 28 sec. 120-yd. hurdle, Dickins, N.A., 15.4-5 sec. 220-yd. dash, Carey, N.A., 21.4-5 sec. Hammer throw, Hintze, N.A., 143 ft. 9.1-2 ins. Two-mile run, Wille, Pa., 9 min. 50.1-5 sec. 220-yd. hurdle, Dalton, N.A., 25 sec. 440-yd. dash, Carey, N.A., 50.8-5 sec. Half-mile run, Paul, Pa., 1 min. 59.1-5 sec. Pole vault, Heyburn, Pa., 11 ft. 10.1-2 ins. Broad jump, Flamme, Pa., 21 ft. 7 ins. Shot put, Elder, Pa., 40 ft. High jump, Farrier, Pa., 5 ft. 11.3-4 ins.

THE PRACTICE CRUISE.

Capt. J. H. Gibbons, the new Superintendent, has issued an order covering the final form of the itinerary of the fleet which will carry the brigade of midshipmen on its practice cruise this summer. The fleet will be composed of the Iowa (flagship), the Indiana and the Massachusetts, and will be commanded by Comdr. R. E. Coonts. The fleet will leave Annapolis on June 5, making no stop until it arrives at Queenstown, Ireland, which will be about June 19. From the day of the arrival until June 27 the fleet will stay at Queenstown, leaving for Kiel, Germany, on the latter date, and arriving about July 3. On July 12, it will leave Kiel for Bergen, Norway, and on July 23, it will leave Bergen for Gibraltar. The arrival at Gibraltar will be about Aug. 2, and on Aug. 8, the return trip will start. The fleet is expected to reach Solomon's Island on Aug. 23, and Annapolis on Aug. 28. This will be the first time that the midshipmen's practice squadron has visited a port in Germany or Norway.

The following is the roster of officers attached to the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, as given out on May 17:

Comdr. R. E. Coonts, U.S.N., squadron commander; Lieut. Comdr. A. Buchanan, U.S.N., aid.

Iowa (flagship): Comdr. B. F. Hutchison; Lieut. Comdrs. R. Earle, E. B. Fenner; Lieuts. F. J. Horne, jr., J. M. Enoch, G. W. S. Castle, F. E. Poter, C. C. South, H. A. Stuart, D. P. Howard; Ensign J. H. Ingram, A. A. Surg. E. E. Woodland, P. A. Paymr. R. Spear, Btan. E. R. Peircey, Gun. A. B. Dorsey, Carp. W. R. Thomas, Chief Machs. J. E. Venable, J. Bryce, Mach. L. N. Lindale, Pay Clerk H. E. Brown.

Indiana: Comdr. L. M. Nulton; Lieut. Comdrs. W. G. Briggs, J. S. Graham; Lieuts. W. K. Riddle, J. C. Townsend, H. D. Cooke, jr., L. H. Lacy, P. P. Bassett, L. F. Readwell, D. F. Dillen, Hugh Brown; P. A. Surg. D. W. Sutton, P. A. Paymr. W. S. Zane, Chief Btan. C. F. Pime, Gun. Edward Ward, Carp. T. O. Covell, Chief Machs. C. M. Wingate, M. M. Schreiber, Mach. J. P. Richter, Pay Clerk H. H. Keppang.

Massachusetts: Comdr. G. R. Marvel; Lieut. Comdrs. E. P. Jessop, C. W. Cole; Lieuts. C. P. Snyder, W. W. Smyth, W. J. Giles, W. R. Van Auker, B. Y. Rhodes, R. A. Dawes, J. J. McCracken, S. C. Hooper; P. A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell, P. A. Paymr. N. W. Grant, Chief Btan. Timothy Sullivan, Gun. E. C. Wurster, Carp. D. A. Shea, Chief Machs. W. R. Scofield, R. F. Norris, Mach. W. C. Stauffer, Pay Clerk A. E. Hunter.

The Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, which will carry the midshipmen on their summer practice cruise, have arrived in the Annapolis Roads.

MIDSHIPMEN DEFEAT 71ST N.Y.

The Naval Academy rifle team inflicted a severe defeat in rifle shooting upon the representatives of the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, at Annapolis, Md., May 13, beating the New Yorkers by 165 points, the score being 1970 to 1815. The match was the annual contest for the possession of the cup presented by Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells, of the 71st. The shooting was at 200, 600 and 1,000 with the slow rifle, and at 200 with the rapid rifle. At all these ranges the midshipmen led by a comfortable margin. The high wind made shooting at the middle and high ranges difficult. Midshipman Woodside, with 17 out of a possible 200, was high man of the match, and Midshipman Kerr, with 17, was second. Sergeant Doyle, with a score of 163, was the highest man on the 71st team. The scores in detail follow:

	200	600	1000	Rapid fire (200)	Total.
Badger	43	47	32	44	166
Martin	42	42	35	42	161
Bartlett	46	39	38	35	158
Bischoff	46	43	34	33	156
Cobb	42	43	34	43	162
Ziegler	43	46	38	44	171
Saunders	44	43	33	42	162
Woodside	47	47	37	47	175
Lamberton	45	43	37	42	161
Kates	45	41	39	47	172
Jacobs	45	43	30	42	160
Kerr	43	45	39	47	174
Totals	528	522	412	508	1970

	200	600	1000	Rapid fire (200)	Total.
Doyle	43	43	34	43	163
Westerman	42	43	35	42	162
Delaney	42	42	37	42	163
Lumma	42	45	32	32	151
Corwin	41	45	33	41	160
Eben	42	44	24	32	142
Wells	39	45	24	38	146
Dooley	41	42	33	34	150
Thompson	45	43	41	27	156
Potter	40	40	36	30	146
Spies	42	40	32	38	152
McManus	42	40	30	38	150
Totals	500	514	381	420	1815

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., May 16, 1911.

Miss Frances Newcomb gave a delightful automobile party on Sunday to Poland Springs, Me. The party included Lieutenants Babcock and Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham and Mrs. George A. Wildrick.

The hop last Friday night was thoroughly enjoyed. About 100 Portland people attended and all of the garrison. The 2d band orchestra played and the decorations and supper were provided by the hop committee. Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham received. Capt. W. H. Burt, F.A., paymaster, stopped with Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard for a day and attended the hop.

Major F. E. Johnston gave an informal tea at the tennis courts recently. Tea was served under a leaf awning and the decorations were of violets and apple blossoms.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frazer arrived at the post from their honeymoon last week and are fixing up their new quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Gage gave a dinner to Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Lieutenant Armstrong on Monday. Miss Helen Crocker left for her home in Portland last Sunday and will soon go to her summer home at Pine Point, Me. Mrs. D. Y. Beckham entertained several visitors from Portland on Wednesday afternoon during the band concert and parade.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., May 17, 1911.

Mrs. Patterson has returned to Fort Banks from a prolonged visit in the South. Capt. Frank S. Long, who is spending a six weeks' leave at Fort Revere, has been ordered to Galveston as a witness in a G.C.M. Mrs. and Miss Walsh are at Fort Warren to visit Lieut. Raycroft Walsh for the summer.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Gatchell leave next week for Providence, to reside during Lieutenant Colonel Gatchell's detail with the Militia. There is to be no Coast Artillery officer detailed with the Massachusetts Militia, which will depend upon some captain in Boston Harbor for instruction.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson, of Fort Revere, is visiting friends in Connecticut. Mrs. R. W. Newton was the guest of Mrs. W. R. Wilson on Tuesday. Mrs. Cosam Bartlett and children have returned from a long visit with Mrs. Bartlett's father in Wales. Miss Julia Reeder returned Saturday from a five weeks' visit with her aunt, Mrs. Willford, of West Point.

Mrs. Sievers entertained charmingly at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Fred Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Mrs.

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and Miss Walsh, Lieut. Raycroft Walsh and Lieutenant Dennis. Fort Strong has by far the fastest baseball team in the harbor, with the splendid record of not having lost one of the games played by them this season.

Dr. Donlan, of Long Island, entertained elaborately at dinner Tuesday complimentary to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gatchell. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Robert U. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long, Capt. and Mrs. James Long and Lieut. and Mrs. Perry Gallup. The floral decorations were pink tulips.

Miss Josephine Stevens, the guest of Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, has returned to Savannah, accompanied by Mrs. Patterson, who will remain South for the summer. Mrs. Lincoln has returned to Fort Banks after a short visit with her parents, who celebrated their golden wedding this week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROADHURST.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 10, 1911, a daughter, Mary Jane, to the wife of Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, 15th U.S. Cav.

HOROWITZ.—Born at Fort Morgan, Ala., to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, C.A.C., a daughter, Ruth Regina, on Sunday, April 23, 1911.

JARMAN.—Born at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., May 15, 1911, a daughter, Katharine Lea, to the wife of Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MILLS.—Born to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Mills, 24th Inf., a daughter, Mary Lawrence, on May 16, 1911, at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

SHAFFER.—Born at the U.S.A. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1911, to the wife of Post Comy. Sergt. William H. Shaffer, U.S.A., a son, William Hayward.

MARRIED.

CARTER—HEACOCK.—At New York city, May 16, 1911, Lieut. Andrew P. Carter, U.S.N., and Miss Augusta F. Heacock.

CHURCH—GIBSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., May 18, 1911, Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Campbell Gibson, daughter of the late Rear Admiral W. C. Gibson, U.S.N.

DITTO—MOOSE.—At Manila, P.I., April 1, 1911, Lieut. Rollo C. Ditto, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Moose, daughter of Chaplain John M. Moose, U.S.A.

PRICE—CUNNINGHAM.—At New York city, May 18, 1911, Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Cunningham.

SHARP—JANIN.—At Washington, D.C., May 17, 1911, Alexander Sharp, son of the late Capt. A. Sharp, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Janin.

DIED.

BARNARD.—Died at Lakewood, N.J., May 15, 1911, Mrs. Anna E. Barnard, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Barnard, U.S.A.

BILLINGS.—Died suddenly on Tuesday, May 9, 1911, at New York city, Luther G. Billings, jr., son of Rear Admiral L. G. Billings, U.S.N., and beloved husband of Catherine North Billings, in his thirty-fourth year.

CONANT.—Died at New Orleans, La., Mrs. F. A. Conant, mother of Mrs. French, wife of Capt. of Engrs. D. McC. French, U.S.R.C.S.

HAPPERSETT.—Died suddenly on May 16, 1911, at 1730 Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Mrs. Happersett, widow of Major J. C. G. Happersett, U.S.A.

KILBOURNE.—Died on the transport Logan, in port at Honolulu, May 4, 1911, the infant son of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C., aged seven months and twenty-one days.

MAGILL.—Died on Tuesday, May 16, 1911, at her home in Erie, Pa., Mrs. William E. Magill, mother of Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., in her eighty-second year.

MUNSON.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1911, Major Jacob F. Munson, U.S.A., retired.

PANGBURN.—Died at Seattle, Wash., May 3, 1911, Alida C. Woolsey Pangburn, wife of Edward L. Pangburn, and daughter of the late Richard L. Woolsey.

RANSOM.—Died at Warren, R.I., May 12, 1911, Mrs. Jane S. Ransom, widow of Commodore George M. Ransom, U.S.N., mother of the wife of Major Charles W. Abbott, jr., U.S.A., retired.

YATES.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1911, Mrs. Harriet D. Yates, wife of Major A. W. Yates, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is to be hoped that some arrangements will be made to provide board floors or cots for the tents at the camp at Peekskill, N.Y., this season. This is a permanent camp, and the custom of the Army should be followed in providing for the comfort of men as much as possible. A mess shack should also be provided, where the men could eat their meals with some comfort. You do not have to teach men how to eat their rations standing up in the open, or sitting down on wet straw in their tents when it rains. They will do this when they have to. It is unsanitary for a number of men to eat meals in one tent. The Regulars have camp cots, mosquito netting and mess shacks at camps. Many of the National Guardsmen are new to the Service, and there is no use subjecting them to unnecessary hardship, which may impair their health. The old camp system at Peekskill, by which men were by some of the most capable officers in the Army as the only proper system.

Major Mueller, C.S., 1st Brigade Staff, N.G.P., begins his annual cooking school session for the season Saturday evening, May 20, at the armory of the 1st Infantry, Philadelphia. All officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, cooks and others connected with the commissariat, are required to be present. These sessions in past years have been productive of much good. Major Mueller has gained high credit for his intelligent handling of this important work. His scheme of instruction could well be followed in other states.

A provisional battalion of the Ninth Artillery District will leave New York city for Fort Wadsworth on May 20 and return on the evening of the 21st. The battalion, which is composed of the 13th, 15th, 17th and 20th Companies of Coast Artillery, will be under the command of Major Frank W. Ward. Service uniform will be worn, with working suits and blankets rolled, also haversacks containing meat pans, cups, knife, fork and spoon. While at the fort the men will be quartered in barracks. The men will receive the government ration.

The Court of Criminal Appeals at Austin, Texas, May 17 reversed and remanded the case of Sergt. J. D. Manley, the Texas National Guardsman sentenced for life for killing Louis Richenstein, a spectator at the celebration of President Taft's visit in Dallas two years ago. Manley bayoneted Richenstein when the latter attempted to pass the guard line. Manley said the killing was an accident. Guardsmen all over the United States have contributed to Manley's defense fund.

mened by some of the most capable officers of the Army as the only proper method.

The annual outing of the Veteran Association, 47th N.G. N.Y., will be held at the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, on June 21. The committee in charge consists of Capt. E. E. Blohm, chairman; Gen. J. G. Eddy, Capt. W. E. Corwin and Capt. Warren E. Trost.

Lieut. Frank B. Barrett, 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., who won a blue ribbon at the International Horse Show in London, England, with his splendid horse "Artillery," will enter the contest again this year, and sails for London May 24. After the show at the latter place, Lieutenant Barry will take his horse to The Hague and endeavor to win honors.

The average percentage of strength and attendance of organizations of the Illinois National Guard for the month of March, 1911, is as follows: 1st Infantry, 79.7; 2d Infantry, 75.7; 3d Infantry, 64.7; 4th Infantry, 73.9; 5th Infantry, 69.6; 6th Infantry, 67.1; 7th Infantry, 77.3; 8th Infantry, 81.4; 1st Cavalry, 79.4; Artillery Battalion, 74.9; Signal Corps, 77.1.

The strained relations of many years' standing between Col. George B. Lamping, former adjutant general, of Washington, and Col. Otto A. Case, formerly in command of the 2d Infantry of Washington N.G., but later in charge of the Paymaster's Department, was summarily settled May 2 by order of Governor Hay and Adj. Gen. Fred Llewellyn by the abolition of the Subsistence and Paymaster's Departments of the National Guard, headed by the respective rivals, and the honorable discharge from the National Guard of both officers.

The 1st Company, C.A.C., National Guard of Florida, will participate in joint Army and coast defense exercises that are to be held in the Artillery District of Tampa June 6 to 15, inclusive, 1911.

The 2d Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry, Co. A, Field Signal Corps, the Field Hospital Company, Major F. M. Carroll, Capt. Oliver R. Austin, Capt. J. G. Byrne, Capt. J. A. LaGasa and 1st Lieut. C. P. Gammon, Med. Corps, Washington N.G., will encamp at Congrove, Wash., July 9 to 18, inclusive, 1911, for camp and field instruction. Field and staff, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Companies, C.A.R.C., are designated for participation in joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises, Fort Worden, Wash., July 9 to 20, inclusive, 1911.

The following appointments are announced in the Michigan National Guard: Col. James N. Cox to be adjutant general with the rank of major; Col. Walter G. Rogers to be Q.M. general with the rank of major; Major Harry B. Britton to be chief signal officer; Sergt. Major Walter N. Burgess to be first lieutenant and adjutant 3d Battalion, 2d Inf.; Color Sergt. Edward A. Burns to be second lieutenant and Q.M. and C.S., 3d Battalion, 2d Inf.

The 62d St. John, N.B., Fusiliers, will visit Boston, Mass., to participate in the Charlestown celebration June 17. The regiment will arrive in Boston on the morning of the 17th, and will be met at the South station by the 8th Infantry, M.V.M., and escorted to the south armory, where the enlisted men will be quartered, and the officers established at the Hotel Victoria. In the morning the command will march from the south armory to Bunker Hill Monument, where it will take part in the military celebration, returning in the afternoon. Colors will be trooped before returning. Boston regiments and military bands will surround the parade and participate in the celebration. Sunday morning, June 18, the regiment will participate in a garrison church parade and in the afternoon will be the guest of the city and will be taken down the harbor. Monday morning, June 19, the officers will be entertained by the 1915 Boston Business Men's Association. At 1 p.m. the regiment will lunch with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and late in the afternoon will leave by special train for its New Brunswick home.

For the parade of the military in Manhattan, New York city, on Memorial Day, the line of march will be along the Riverside Drive from Seventy-second to Ninety-second street and Amsterdam avenue, where the parade will be dismissed. The start of the parade will be at 9 a.m. sharp. Squadron A will act as escort to General Roe, and the 1st company of the Signal Corps will act as escort to General Smith. The 22d and 8th Regiments and the 2d Battery will parade in the Bronx, under command of Colonel Hotchkiss, of the 22d. The troops in Brooklyn will parade under command of General Eddy, the 2d Signal Company acting as escort to the brigade commander. The Brooklyn troops will assemble at 9:45 at Bedford avenue and South Eighth street.

Lieut. George F. Towle, Co. D, 7th N.Y., who was recently appointed captain of the newly formed Company M, has passed the examining board. First Sergt. Samuel Mack, of Co. F, has been elected second lieutenant, vice Hill promoted.

Recently appointed officers of the 71st N.Y. who have passed the examining board are: Pvt. Russell B. Palmer, second lieutenant of Co. B; 2d Lieut. Harvard A. Kehlbeck, as first lieutenant of Co. K, and Sergt. J. F. Ranges, as second lieutenant of Co. K.

A game of baseball will be played at West Point, N.Y., on the afternoon of May 30, between a team of cadets and one from the 7th N.Y. After the game the cadets will give an evening parade in honor of the 7th. There will be a special train via the West Shore R.R. from Weehawken. The train boat will leave Franklin street at 1 p.m. and West Forty-second street at 1:15 p.m. The train will be held at West Point until after the game. The tickets for the round trip are \$1.50 each, and can be procured at the armory, or from members of the regiment, or from the committee at the ferries. Those who desire to visit West Point under exceptional circumstances will have a good opportunity to do so.

Governor Dix of New York, on May 6, signed the following bills, introduced by Assemblyman Cuvillier: Amending the Military law providing for the organization of sanitary units and ambulance companies; increasing the number of officers of the National Guard; reducing the minimum term of enlistment to three years, increasing the minimum term of re-enlistment to two years or more and exempting from jury duty members having served five years or more; authorizing Cavalry squadrons, whether part of a regiment or not, to accept devices and bequests of real or personal property and providing that squadrons not part of a regiment, if organized into regiments, shall not lose their status as squadrons, but providing that headquarters of ambulance companies in armories and arsenals shall be considered separate armories, and providing for janitors and other assistants; providing that the state or municipal employees shall be allowed to absent themselves from duty, without loss of pay, while engaged in military service; providing for the organization of ambulance companies into associations.

Under a bill recently signed by Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, providing for the compulsory retirement of officers upon reaching the age of sixty-four years, the officer must appear before a G.O.M. before he can be retired. This absurd bill was so passed because, according to the constitution of the state, no officer can be deprived of his commission except by sentence of a G.O.M. When a retirement law was passed several years ago Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell, who was with a number of others compulsorily placed on the retired list, fought the law on the ground that it violated the constitution of the state, and won his case. He had to be restored to duty. Just how an officer who may not desire to retire at sixty-four can be hauled up on court-martial proceedings, if he fails to retire at the highest age, is not clear. It is understood there will be a legal fight made against the new bill by some officers, as soon as it is time for them to appear before the G.O.M.

The following shooting trophies have been awarded in the National Guard of New Hampshire: A tricolor for company or troop making the highest figure of merit with the rifle for the record season of 1910, to Co. K, 1st Inf., figure of merit 96.29; a state trophy for the company or troop making the greatest gain in figure of merit with rifle for the record season of 1910, to Co. K, 1st Inf., increase in figure of merit 53.01; a state trophy for troop or battery making the highest figure of merit with revolver, figure of merit to be computed as in the three highest classes with rifle, to Troop A, figure of merit 70.89; a trophy, by the C.O., 1st Infantry, to the company in 1st Infantry making the highest figure of merit in the three classes (a marksman counts same as sharpshooter or expert), to Co. H, 1st Inf., per cent. of qualifications 69.69; a trophy, by the Field and Staff, 1st Inf., to company in 1st Infantry making the highest figure of merit in first, second and third class, to Co. A, 1st Inf., with figure of merit of 85.65; a trophy, by officers of the Ordnance Department, for the company or troop attaining the highest per



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cent. of qualifications as third class marksmen or better, to Co. B, 1st Inf., with per cent. of 85.93. Permission is granted to all organizations of the New Hampshire National Guard to parade, under arms, on May 30 in the towns or cities where these organizations are stationed, to participate in the observance of Memorial Day ceremonies upon invitation of Grand Army posts in their vicinity.

Adjutant General Parsons, of Massachusetts, for the purpose of reducing the amount of paper work involved in the care and responsibility of public property, and for the purpose of conforming to the system of responsibility between the United States and the states, and also for the purpose of properly placing responsibility, has formulated rules to be observed by responsible officers.

The camp of instruction for officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, Conn. N.G., will be held at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 26 to 30, inclusive, 1911. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March, 1911, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 97.16; Signal Corps, 94.14; Cavalry, 95.24; Field Artillery, Battery A, 79.47; Coast Artillery Corps, 84.13; 1st Infantry, 90.04; 2d Infantry, 94.59; Separate Company, 89.04; Naval Militia, 88.52.

The report of Major William M. Stark, Ord. Dept., of the indoor rifle match held in the state arsenal and armory at Hartford, April 28, 1911, is accepted, and a suitable prize, to be named later, is awarded to the 1st Infantry team, who made an aggregate score of 348, against 344 by the 2d Infantry team.

NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

With Squadron A holding its annual mounted games on the northern part of the parade ground, the 1st Battery encamped on the southeast portion and the 12th Regiment fighting out a maneuver problem in the country beyond the parade, Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of May 13 had considerably more than its usual attractions, and some 10,000 spectators were interested observers of the military.

It would naturally be supposed that the presence of these troops, with the Governor to review them at the close of the afternoon, would have ensured a sufficient force of police to preserve order about the Governor and keep the crowd from intruding too far into the space reserved for the military, but only five policemen were present on the entire field and these could do practically nothing. It was a most disgraceful exhibition of mismanagement and lack of forethought on the part of those responsible.

When it was found there were no police a strong military guard should have been posted at the reviewing point. The Governor's Staff were forced by this omission to perform police work, but the moment it left one spot the crowd would surge in on another. There was a guard of several soldiers around the Governor's automobile, and that was all. The crowd stood right in front of the machine and Mrs. Dix, the Governor's wife, and others in the party were completely shut out from seeing the review. Even when they left the automobile and tried to gain a vantage point they could not, with no police or military guard to clear the way.

It is understood that Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, through one of his lieutenants offered to post a strong guard at the reviewing point, but a youthful looking member of the Governor's Staff, who has much to learn concerning his duties, told the lieutenant that a guard was unnecessary. A noticeable innovation among the many was the presence of two persons on horseback, just to the right and rear of the Governor's Staff, while out on the field awaiting the ceremony of review. The man wore a white shirtwaist and khaki trousers, and the woman, riding astride, wore a light linen suit. This undoubtedly added to the interest and picturesqueness of the occasion, and by many the couple were supposed to be auxiliaries of the Governor's Staff. Another exhibition of interest was a mounted trooper, about the reviewing point, smoking a pipe, and Captain Dillon, of the 69th N.Y., a prominent member of the staff of Colonel Dyer with a swagger stick. Lieutenant Roosevelt, of the 12th Regiment, who was detailed to represent Colonel Dyer on the Governor's arrival, paraded with the Governor's Staff.

Among the spectators about the reviewing point were Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, Col. Robert W. Leonard, Fire Commissioner Rhinelandt Waldo, Major F. W. Ward, Capt. F. D. Tansley, Major O. B. Bridgman, Lieut. Col. J. G. R. Lillien-dahl, Major J. J. Byrne, Col. G. Hurry, Lieut. F. C. Kuehne, N.G.N.Y., and Assemblyman J. M. Wainwright.

The first event of the day was the arrival of the 1st Battery at 2 p.m., under command of Capt. John F. O'Ryan. The organization quickly established its camp for the night. Shortly after the arrival of the battery Squadron A was on the north part of the parade making ready for its games. Here the first mismanagement of the day was noted. Seats had been reserved around the reviewing point for special guests of the squadron, but no one was placed in charge of them, and not even a small guard was posted over the chairs. They were taken possession of by unauthorized persons, while the special guests had to stand around in the crowds. The games were somewhat draggy, and several unfortunate accidents marred the events.

While Trooper Brinton was taking the hurdle in midfield he was thrown from his horse, which became frightened and dashed among the spectators, seriously if not fatally injuring one woman and badly injuring a man and causing minor hurts to others. A few minutes after the first accident Private Dick, while bending in the low reach, was thrown under his pony and his leg was broken above the knee. The winners in the various events follow: Novice race, won by Brinton; head cutting, won by S. H. Gillespie; team jump, won by Capt. W. K. Wright and H. Sheldon; pony race, won by J. C. Fargo; low reach, won by H. Sheldon; blind event, won by J. C. Fargo.

While the games were going on the 12th Regiment was engaged in a maneuver problem. Capt. J. E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. E. R. Wilson, 11th U.S. Inf., were umpires. Major N. B. Burr, with the 1st Battalion, were competing a baggage train over a road. They were given twenty minutes' start over the hill. The 2d and 3d Battalions, under Major Reginald Foster and Major A. B. Quarrier, as the advance guard of a large army, were opposed to Major Burr's command. Major Foster, the senior in his command, ordered one battalion to undertake a flank movement to the north and the other to proceed over the trail after the convoy. Major Burr got his baggage train safely along the road and, reaching a point of vantage, turned to defend his position toward the south. He was caught between two fires, but made a gallant

defense against big odds. Over 5,000 rounds of ammunition were expended, but no one was hurt. There was nothing to designate one force from the other as there should have been, and some of the men got mixed.

It would have been much better to hold the review on the southern part of the field instead of on that part used by the squadron for its games, as there was a long wait for the finish of events before the 12th could use the field. As it was several of the events were omitted to save further delay. The regiment was formed in line for review, under Col. George R. Dyer, with the 1st Battery on its left, but the ceremony had to be delayed while General Verbeck and some other members of the Governor's Staff were trying to get the crowd to move back all around the field to make room for the military. The regiment and battery made a splendid appearance, but the passage at a trot by the 1st Battery was spoiled for lack of room due to the congestion at the south of the field. After the regiment had again formed line for parade fourteen men at the conclusion of the ceremony, who have served the state from ten to twenty-five years, were called to the front and long service decorations were given to them by Colonel Dyer. Corporal John Regan, Co. C, who has served in the regiment for twenty-five years, received a gold medal. The Governor rode the horse Lochinvar, furnished by the 1st Battery, and proved a graceful rider, which cannot be said of all the officers who followed. The representatives of the Naval Militia did well for sailors, but they are evidently more at home in bringing a boat "about" than in handling a horse.

After the review and parade the Governor made an inspection of the 1st Battery camp, and was much pleased at its spick and span shape. The battery had 102 members present and put in a profitable time. It made the march of ten miles from its armory to Van Cortlandt in three hours, going at an easy gait. The dress cook tried en route worked fairly well, and the battery men had beef stew and coffee after camp was established. It was found the jolting of the battery wagon on the march caused the stew to spill through the edges of the pot cover, which, if not prevented, would be unsanitary. A cover absolutely tight is needed for liquids and partial liquids.

Sunday morning the men were up at six, and after a good breakfast of bacon eggs and coffee were out on the drill field, where Captain O'Ryan put the command through three hours of mounted drill. Guards were established to keep out intruders, and no persons could get into the camp without authority. Captain O'Ryan and his officers were close observers of the men on duty and promptly corrected any deficiencies noted, especially among the recruits. The latter received exceptional benefit from the camp. After the return of the battery to its armory the men were to have been vaccinated with typhoid serum, the supply being received from Governors Island. This will be done later, however, as soon as more of the typhoid serum is received. Lieut. Frank Hines, Q.M., on the staff of Major Wilson, was a guest of the battery during the camp and march.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following organizations of the New Hampshire National Guard will assemble in the vicinity of Wilton, N.H., June 12, 1911, fully armed and equipped for field service, for six days' practice marches, camps of instruction and field maneuvers, over a section of the state west and northwest of Wilton: Troop A, Cavalry, by marching; Battery A, Field Art., by marching; 1st Regiment of Infantry and attached Hospital Corps and Signal Corps detachment by rail. Col. Paul F. Babbidge, 1st Inf., will command all troops in the field. During the respective encampments the annual inspection will be made by the officers of the inspector general's department under the direction of Brig. Gen. William Sullivan, the inspector general.

One day will be devoted to ceremonies, military athletics and field sports, target practice by the Field Artillery, and a maneuver of all the troops illustrating a well considered attack by the mixed command against an assumed enemy outlined by a skeleton force. The following officers of the General Staff Corps are detailed as mustering officers, in addition to such other duties as may be assigned them, and will daily muster the organizations as follows: Major Charles W. Howard, A.G., 1st Battalion, 1st Inf.; Major Eugene W. Leach, A.A., 2d Battalion, 1st Inf.; Major Arthur F. Cummings, G.D., 3d Battalion, 1st Inf.; Major E. Ray Shaw, Q.M.D., the Signal Corps, and the Hospital Corps; Capt. Winifred D. Davis, P.D., headquarters, F. and S., N.C.S., and band, 1st Inf., and Cavalry; Capt. Reginald C. Stevenson, P.D., 1st Field Art.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. H.—The only Tennessee organization in the Philippines 1898-1899 was the 1st Tennessee Infantry, which in the official report of Aug. 4, 1899, was credited with thirty-two officers and 753 men.

READER.—The lists have not yet been published showing ordnance sergeants who passed. Regarding next year's examinations address Ordnance Department.

T. K.—Summary court fines are not refunded, unless the fines were illegally imposed.

BEPEPO.—There have been no orders issued for the 6th Field Artillery to leave Fort Riley. The regiment was in the Philippines in 1900, and "never" is a large word. Until matters on the Texas frontier reach some conclusive stage no orders for foreign service are expected. As already stated a six months' delay has been ordered in the movements already scheduled for transfer of troops to and from the islands. No reference has been made to the 6th Field Artillery in any of these orders.

FRANCO.—If the examining board knew that a certain candidate for commission had been a deserter from a foreign army, though he later won excellent discharges as an enlisted man and non-com. in the U.S. Army, it is most likely that the applicant would be rejected as unsuited to enter the commission ranks.

J. E. A.—A second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts receives \$1,700 per annum, same as in Regular Army. Address Adjutant General for circular governing examinations. Grammar, arithmetic, geography, U.S. history, Army Regulations and Infantry Drill Regulations are the subjects of examina-



tion. Regarding the field material handbook address the Ordnance Department.

A. O. H. asks: I am at present an apprentice oiler in an office building in Chicago and have also served as an apprentice painter. Could I join the U.S. Navy at either vocation? Answer: Apply at the nearest naval recruiting office; address will be found in local telephone directory.

H. N. asks: Should permission be given me through the Secretary of War to take the Civil Service examination would I be entitled to my discharge to accept whatever position I was examined for providing the Civil Service Commission desired my services? Would I be discharged by favor, for the convenience of the Government, or would I have to purchase my discharge? Answer: There is no fixed rule. If the C.S. position has some connection with the Army the discharge may be granted for convenience. This is for the Department to decide in each case. G.O. 13, 1909, governs purchase of discharge.

SUBSCRIBER.—Sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, are appointed by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, provided they have served a year as sergeant, or as a hospital steward of Volunteers, or acted in that capacity during and since the Spanish-American War for more than six months. Address the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the further information you seek.

SUBSCRIBER asks: I served three years in 28th Infantry and was discharged July 2, 1904; re-enlisted Oct. 1, 1904; discharged Sept. 30, 1907; re-enlisted Oct. 14, 1908. In what period of enlistment am I serving? Answer: When you enlisted Oct. 14, 1908, you had been out over three months, and could under the Pay law of 1908 count your previous service as only one period. Your second period ends Oct. 13, 1911.

A. B.—G.O. 30, April 19, Dept. of the East, carried out telegraphic instructions from the W.D. by postponing the departure not already made of Engineer, Cavalry and Infantry troops for six months from the dates given in previous orders of troops to and from foreign service. The same order suspends until further orders the movement of the 52d C.A.C., from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Crockett. The orders for the 142d to go to the Philippines Aug. 5 are still in force.

T. J. E. asks: Enlisted Oct. 16, 1899; discharged Oct. 15, 1902; re-enlisted Oct. 24, 1902; discharged Oct. 23, 1905; re-enlisted Dec. 28, 1905; discharged for convenience of Government with two years and eleven days, Jan. 8, 1908; re-enlisted April 8, 1908; discharged April 7, 1911. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay on my third enlistment period, for which I served two years and eleven days? Answer: No, as this was prior to both the passage of the law and your re-enlistment of 1908. Your enlistment period was determined after May 11, 1908, by dividing your total continuous service to that date by three and adding one period by virtue of your having been entitled to re-enlistment pay under existing law which conferred this right upon you by your having served "at least five years continuously, during which time you had received an honorable discharge and re-enlisted."

(FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

A SPINSTER'S PARADISE.

As Described by One of Them.

Come to the Philippine Islands, girls;
It's a very fine place to be,
For here the men avoid us not;
Oh, that's the place for me!

Come to the Philippine Islands, girls,
No matter what your age;
Though hopeless now at home you sit,
You'll here become the rage.

Popularity here will greet you,
May turn your head as well,
You'll soon forget you e'er were not
A dashing Philippine belle.

So off for the Philippine Isles, girls!
On a transport of Love let it be;
Cross the wide, wide ocean of Hope, girls,
To that land of Matrimonee.

EXPERIENCE.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., May 11, 1911.

Mrs. E. J. Bracken was hostess at a bridge party Friday for Col. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. McIver, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Major Wales, Mrs. Evans, Captain Pickering, Mrs. Merriam and Lieutenant Gillen. Capt. M. B. Stewart returned last evening from San Antonio and, with Mrs. Stewart and family, will continue on his journey to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Porto Rico, where the Captain has been detailed a major in a Porto Rican regiment.

Miss Creary was hostess at a card medley Saturday evening, planned in honor of her brother, Capt. W. F. Creary and his bride. About thirty-six guests were entertained and the rooms were attractively decorated with red American Beauty roses. Among those present were Mrs. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. McIver, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Major Wales, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Berry, Miss Bowman, Miss Smith, Lieutenant Gillen, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieutenant Vestal, Miss Pickering and Mesdames Bullard, Stewart, Evans, Bracken, Johnson, Moller, Merriam, Kalde, Brown, Hobley, Van Wormer, Norton and Moorman.

A delightful auto drive and informal tea were given Sunday by Major P. G. Wales for Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Bracken and Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Van Wormer, wife of Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer, left Tuesday for San Diego, where she will remain for an indefinite visit.

A group of garrison members have met every morning for

tennis on the lower court for several weeks and are becoming experts. Among them are Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Major Wales, Lieutenants Gillen and Vestal.

Mrs. W. K. Wright sustained a badly sprained ankle while enjoying the many gaieties at Lake Side and was obliged to return there at once, where she will be confined to her bed for several days. Miss Vesta Smith, who has been enjoying a two months' visit in the post with her cousin, Mrs. B. H. Pope, returned to her home in Seattle.

Capt. and Mrs. Stewart entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson. Miss Little, after a visit of six weeks in the post with Miss Bowman, returned to her home in San Jose yesterday. Mrs. Everts left to-day for Alameda on a brief visit.

Capt. Edwin Bell and family left Monday for San Francisco and have taken apartments at the Hotel Arlington. Mrs. Clara Moller is now settled in the quarters vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Bell.

Capt. C. A. Dolph is taking his daily units upon his new motorcycle at six miles an hour.

The transport Buford returned to San Francisco April 28 from a voyage to China with 12,000 tons of foodstuff for the famine sufferers. The quartermaster, Capt. W. F. Creary, 8th Inf., and ship's officers were entertained royally by the Viceroy and other officials at all Chinese ports with banquets, athletic and military reviews.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., May 11, 1911.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus are being fêted on all sides these last days of their stay at Mare Island. Mingled with the regrets over the detachment of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, however, is rejoicing that his successor is to be Capt. Henry T. Mayo, at present captain of the yard. Equally agreeable is the news that Capt. Hugh Rodman and Mrs. Rodman will remain here, the former being made captain of the yard to succeed Captain Mayo, who will retain his present aid, Lieut. Herbert L. Kays.

A pretty dinner was given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus in compliment to Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Salladay, née Simons. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry N. Gleason, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Eckhardt, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. R. K. Van Mater and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dudley W. Knox. Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Salladay and Captain Koester were prize-winners at bridge. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained at dinner in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindleberger, who leave Mare Island soon, sailing for Guam on the transport leaving San Francisco on June 5. P.A. Surg. P. S. Rossiter, of the Independence, has been named as yard medical officer and officer in charge of the medical supply depot until the arrival of Surg. Henry E. Odell, whom Surgeon Kindleberger will relieve at Guam. Dr. and Mrs. Kindleberger have been here since February, 1909. The dinner guests included Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Miss Wing and Lieut. Herbert L. Kays. The gentlemen were unusually fortunate at bridge, the three prizes being won by Dr. Kindleberger, Lieutenants Reed and Kays.

Aboard the Independence on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Brown were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Glynn and Capt. Jay M. Salladay and Mrs. Salladay. A very nice dinner was given in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus on Saturday evening, May 6, at the home of Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins. Highest scores at cards were made by Mrs. Osterhaus, Mrs. Wing and Rear Admiral Osterhaus. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray and Miss Virginia Dickins.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray returned on Friday from a visit to San Francisco. On Sunday she and Pay Director Ray entertained informally at luncheon for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis, Mrs. Mary Turner and Mrs. Emily Cutts. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester were dinner hosts on Saturday. Miss Rodgers, of San Francisco, was their guest over the week-end. Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, spending a few days in Berkeley as the guest of Mrs. Thomas M. Perkins, was a luncheon hostess at the Town and Country Club in San Francisco for Mrs. A. W. Blow, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. T. M. Perkins and Mrs. Stacy Potter. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn were being extensively entertained by friends both in and out of the Service set prior to their departure for West Point. Mrs. Raby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raby, who has been assigned to duty at Olongapo, is visiting friends at San Mateo until next month, when she will sail for her new home.

Since the announcement of the engagement of Miss Jennie Lee, a charming Southern girl, now of San Francisco, to Lieut. Albert Rees, U.S.N., she has been the fêted guest at a number of affairs in that city. On Saturday next Mrs. Kate V. Henry will make her the complimented guest at a tea at the Palace in San Francisco, while Mrs. John McNear has issued cards for a tea on June 2 and Miss Amy Bowles a luncheon on June 3. On Monday afternoon Miss Lee was hostess at a tea at the Palace complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. James Woodworth, of New Orleans.

Lieutenant Rees returned to his ship in Southern waters during the past week after a fortnight's visit in town. Monday Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt, Miss Virginia Dickins and Lieut. Harold Jones, of the Hull. Miss Ballinger has arrived from New York on a visit to Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker for the summer. Miss Winfield, of Virginia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George A. McKay. Mrs. Herron, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, has returned to her home in Southern California. Lieutenant Graham is back at Mare Island after a stay at Byron Spring and is much improved in health.

Mrs. Dudley W. Knox entertained at cards and tea on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Jay M. Salladay and Mrs. Samuel Gordon assisted, and the guests included Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Mrs. Charles P. Kindleberger, Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. George A. McKay, Miss Winfield, Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker, Mrs. Albert J. Geiger, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Reed B. Farwell, Miss Lucy Matthews, Miss Emily Simons, Miss Virginia Dickins, Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt, Miss Ruth Hascal, Mrs. Thomas J. J. See, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. A. A. McAlister.

The officers of the yard were the hosts at a jolly smoker at the Apartment House on Monday evening in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus. To-night's fortnightly hop of the officers is to be in compliment of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus. Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo made them the honored guests at a remarkably pretty dinner on Tuesday, attended by Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Mrs. Wing and Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood. At hearts the highest scores were made by Mrs. Ray and Rear Admiral Osterhaus. On Wednesday evening Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons entertained in honor of this same popular couple, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray.

The greatest sympathy is being felt for Lieut. and Mrs. C. Earl Smith in the death of their little three-year-old daughter, Lillie Garth Smith, which occurred in Vallejo last evening. The child—the only one—was an unusually bright, attractive little thing. Mrs. Smith's mother passed away at her home in Washington, D.C., only a few weeks ago.

Col. John A. Biddle, C.E., U.S.A., paid a visit to the yard on Tuesday to consult with Civil Eng. George A. McKay relative to the dredging of the Mare Island channel and the Pinole shoals. A board, consisting of Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Hugh Rodman, Civil Eng. George A. McKay and Asst. Civil Eng. Samuel Gordon has been appointed to secure data relative to the advisability of so enlarging the barracks, providing additional officers' quarters, etc., as to

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make this a base for a large marine force on the Pacific coast. The torpedoboats Fox and Davis arrived at the yard on Sunday last and it is intended to transfer their crews to the Farragut, which has been completely overhauled and is to join the 3d Torpedo Flotilla at San Diego. The South Dakota may come here during the coming week, as she needs considerable work, while the California and Maryland are expected to follow on June 15.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 10, 1911.

During the past two weeks dinners and bridge parties have marked the social life of the post. On April 28 Major and Mrs. Dale gave a bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Miss Muncaster and Lieutenant Muncaster. The two first prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman. On the evening of April 29 Lieut. and Mrs. Hall gave a dinner and bridge party, at which Major and Mrs. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham were present.

Lieutenant Colonel Bundy, Inspector General, arrived at the post on his official visit May 3, and that afternoon the entire garrison, with the exception of Co. F, marched out of the post with full field equipment, including wagon train, and a camp was made on the reservation. Captain Noyes, with Co. F, was left in the post as the necessary guard. On Thursday morning the entire command left camp and marched to Richfield, a distance of eleven miles, where a halt was made and each man cooked his own dinner. The troops returned to camp about 5 p.m., having covered about twenty-three miles. There was absolutely no straggling at any time, and no man fell out of the column. Two men were allowed to ride on the marching shoes. Friday and Saturday were devoted to various tactical problems and exercises. Sunday morning the tents were struck and the command returned to the barracks. With the exception of the non-commissioned officers the companies are composed almost exclusively of recruits, and this was their first experience in camp.

While the officers were out in camp Mrs. Nuttman entertained at bridge on May 3, the prize being won by Mrs. Hall. On May 4 Mrs. Atkinson gave a bridge party, at which Mrs. Chenoweth carried away the prize. On May 5 Mrs. Hall entertained at luncheon and bridge. Monday evening, May 8, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham gave a dinner and bridge party for Major and Mrs. Dale, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Bowman and Captain Martin. The prize was won by Major Dale.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 6, 1911.

Capt. Joseph H. Griffiths reported this week to the department commander for duty in the Pay Department, and will take station as assistant to Major James Canby, with offices in Portland, Ore.

The 2d Battalion of the 1st Infantry, commanded by Major C. H. Martin, left last Tuesday for the rifle range near Probst, fifteen miles from the post. They will return in a month, after completing their annual target practice, and the 1st Battalion will then start for the range.

Capt. Robert H. Pierson, Med. Corps, returned to the post last Wednesday from Fort Lawton, Wash., where he had temporarily relieved Dr. Brown. Lieut. E. L. Daley, C.E., is receiving congratulations upon his detail to West Point as an instructor.

Lieut. Scott Baker, 2d Field Art., and Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf., are back from a three months' course at the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey. Lieutenants Budd and Caziare were detailed to attend the next course at the School of Musketry, but their orders were subsequently revoked on account of the lack of troops at Monterey. There will be no session of the school during the next three months. Golf playing is receiving a new impetus here. Those who are seen frequently chasing the little white ball are Colonel Dunning, Major Cabell, Colonel Dravo, Capt. and Mrs. Aloe and Captains Townsend and Tayman.

Mrs. Olney, wife of Captain Olney, is on a short visit to California. Mr. and Mrs. Schlick, parents of the wife of Lieut. G. W. Harris, 1st Inf., are enjoying an extended visit at this post. Lieut. A. H. Bishop has been appointed range officer at the Probst rifle range for the entire target season.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Lieut. I. J. Phillips, left this week to join her husband, on duty in the depot Q.M. office in Seattle. Lieutenants Starkey, Rucker and Baker entertained at dinner last Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Game, Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton and Miss Guerin.

On Saturday evening the officers who recently passed their examinations for promotion, and for whom a reception was given by the post people two weeks ago, will return the compliment and will be hosts at a reception at the club.

The family of Colonel Clarke, chief surgeon of the department, have arrived and are comfortably settled on the Staff Row.

The baseball game last Sunday between the 1st Infantry team and a semi-professional team from Portland (the Piedmonts) was a most interesting game. Up to the eighth inning, the score remained 2 to 2, but in that inning the visitors went to pieces, and the soldiers gained five runs, resulting in a final score of 7 to 2. On Saturday the 1st Infantry team, accompanied by lusty rooters, will go to Portland and play the crack amateur nine of Portland, the Multnomah Athletic Club.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 8, 1911.

Mrs. Lee, widow of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. George Lee, and her daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, left here May 1 for Topeka, going thence to San Francisco, whence she sailed on May 5 for the Philippines, where she will make her home with her son, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 7th Cav., now stationed at Fort McKinley, P.I. Mrs. Kennington, wife of Captain Kennington, nurse and three children left at the same time for the islands.

Mrs. McCann, sister of Mrs. Kennington, who had been visiting at the post for a couple of months, received news of the sudden death of her only child, Wade, aged seventeen years.

Capt. Levi G. Brown, of the 13th, has been made post exchange officer, in place of Lieut. Orlando Palmer, 7th Cav. On Tuesday the Engineers met at Colonel Hoyle's quarters, when prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Danford. On Tuesday evening a large number attended the Officers' Club, when a delicious supper was served and the 6th Artillery orchestra played some beautiful selections. On Wednesday evening the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Guilfoyle's. Those winning prizes were Mrs. Hoyle and Lieutenant Danford. Colonel Andrews' retirement promotes Colonel Rumbough, who had just arrived a few weeks before, to be lieutenant colonel of the 6th Field Artillery. This also promotes Major McMahon to lieutenant colonel of the 6th Field Artillery. This news was a great pleasure to the officers and men of the 6th, with whom Major McMahon has served ever since the regiment was formed.

Mrs. Hatfield, wife of Colonel Hatfield, of the 13th, arrived last Tuesday and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Merchant, wife of Lieutenant Merchant. The Colonel will arrive in a



MAN OR WOMAN

Officers and Sportsmen will find the Bracelet Watch fulfills to perfection their demands for a good, get-at-able "timepiece." Women, too, find this kind of a watch a neat and convenient way of having the time. The movement of this Wrist Watch has 7 Jewels, Bequest Hairspring, Compensating Balance, and Escapement, all which may mean little to you, but nevertheless are points that go to the making of an efficient and durable timepiece. Has Solid Silver Case and comes complete in a handsome silk-lined Leatherette Case for **\$9.75**

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few days and assume command of the post. They will occupy the quarters vacated by Colonel Hunter. Mrs. and Miss McMahon left last week to join the Colonel in Washington, he having been made a member of the General Staff. They will stop in St. Louis a few days to visit Miss Esther McMahon, who is a student at the Sacred Heart Convent. Miss McMahon will visit friends in New York before she joins her parents. Miss Fanny Hoyle left Thursday for Washington, where she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Murray, wife of Major Gen. Arthur Murray. After remaining for a couple of weeks she will visit her father's brother in New York and then go up to West Point to visit her sister, Mrs. Herr, wife of Lieut. John K. Herr.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Brown are getting rapidly settled in their new quarters. Colonel Brown is now president of the Field Artillery Board. Col. and Mrs. Rumbough gave a dinner to Mrs. Wood, Colonel Adams and Lieutenant Colonel Miller on Thursday. The inspecting Colonel Morton, arrived on Thursday evening. Colonel Foster and Lieutenant Danford driving to Junction to meet him. They dined at the Bartell House. Colonel Morton is staying at the club.

Lieutenant Butler was quite badly hurt last week while longeing his colt in the riding hall. The colt kicked him in the face, cutting a severe gash, but fortunately there were no bones broken. He suffered severely from brain shock and was unconscious for over four hours. General Butler, fortunately, was visiting his son at the time.

Lieutenant Hall has been allowed to return to his quarters, but will not be able to do duty for some time yet. Mrs. Hall, who has been a guest of Mrs. Hoyle since the accident, left a couple of days before her husband's return, so as to have everything ready at home to receive him.

Lieutenant O'Donnell was informed a few days ago that owing to several accidents received in the riding hall, and having missed so much of the course, he would not be able to graduate with his class. This is a great distress to him and to his class, for he is one of the most popular men in it and a fine rider. It is hoped he will be able to join the next class.

Mrs. Kendall, wife of the chief surgeon here, who was operated on some weeks ago, will return to Riley May 15. It is understood her health is entirely restored. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis arrived at Riley a few days after the wedding and are now occupying the bachelor quarters of Lieutenant Lewis in Artillery Hall. They will soon move into quarters vacated by Lieut. Norton Wood.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., May 4, 1911.

The 8th and 30th Infantry returned from Grossmont last Wednesday, only to remain a short time, as they started on their march to Lakeside the following week. It is expected the troops will remain in camp at Lakeside about two weeks.

On Friday General Bliss, accompanied by Captain Ferguson, inspected Fort Rosecrans. They were the guests of Major and Mrs. McManus for luncheon. Dr. Anderson was kept quite busy last Friday administering the second dose of typhoid vaccine to the officers and soldiers at the post.

Lieutenant Wilson and bride arrived last Monday and are located in Lieutenant Drake's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr returned from San Francisco Friday afternoon. Lieutenant Lohr has been away several weeks taking his examination for promotion.

Mrs. John L. Sehon was hostess at a large bridge party Saturday, given in honor of Mrs. John C. Buckell, who is here on a visit to her mother in the national city.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlén, C.A.C., are being congratulated upon the arrival of a fine boy last Monday, at Fort Rosecrans. Last Tuesday a number of the post people attended the Isis theater to see Ruth St. Denis in Egyptian and Hindu dances. Major McManus, Dr. Anderson and Lieutenant Drake from the fort attended the dinner given at the Grant Hotel last Thursday, in honor of the birthday of U.S. Grant.

San Diego, Cal., May 10, 1911.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas were hosts at a delightful dinner party on board the California Wednesday evening. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley and their niece, Mrs. Marguerite Sandgren. Covers were laid for sixteen. The decorations were carried out in the Navy color, with an elaborate floral arrangement of yellow iris and greenery. On Thursday evening a dinner party was given at Camp Thomas, the marine encampment on North Island, the senior officers being the hosts. Mrs. C. L. Williams chaperoned the party, which included Miss Going, of Topeka, Kas.; Misses Helen Sterne, Isabelle Morgan, Ruth Sterne, Blanche and Marion Vogdes, of this city.

Mrs. Charles T. Owens, wife of Lieutenant Commander Owens, who has been occupying apartments at the Ashforth, has moved into a private residence for the remainder of her stay here.

The baseball team from the West Virginia defeated the nine from the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company at Athletic Park Sunday afternoon by a score of 5 to 2. John Paul Jones Garrison, No. 53, Army and Navy Union, of the West Virginia, will give a ball at Armory Hall Saturday evening.

The United States troops, under Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, stationed at Tia Juana, were brought into close proximity to war Monday and Tuesday of this week, when the insurgents attacked the little Mexican hamlet of Tijuana, as the name is rendered across the line. Fierce fighting was the order and hundreds of Americans were down by bullets from this city to witness the conflict. Captain Wilcox's army then proceeded to burn the bull-rings and several other structures. Many wounded were brought to the American side and either given treatment at the camp of the Regulars or brought to this city for treatment at the barracks and local hospitals.

Among the Mexican Federals killed was Lieut. Gov. Jose Larroque, who was known in this city. The total dead list comprises twenty-one, of whom nine were insurgents and twelve Federals. It is said that the insurgent band at Tijuana is composed of Americans, English, Welsh, Irish, Austrians, French, German and negroes, with only five per cent. actually Mexican. Following the capture of the town the rebels are said to have looted the tourist stores and to have invited the Americans who came across the line to help themselves to anything they liked in the stocks of the merchants. American customs officers were busy with the returning Americans, requiring duty or confiscating the "loot." Gen. Sam Pryce, an Englishman, who served in the Boer War, is at the head of

the insurgents at Tijuana. One of his officers, Capt. Sam Wood, was killed in Monday's fighting. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and staff have been at the front much of the time during the excitement.

Funeral services over the remains of Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister, U.S.A., were held this afternoon at the chapel of Johnson and Connell, Chaplain M. M. Lonsdale, 20th Inf., officiating. Following these services the body was conveyed to the military cemetery on Point Loma for interment, the usual military honors being accorded it. Six non-commissioned officers of the 30th Infantry acted as bearers, while six of the fellow-officers of Colonel Phister were honorary pallbearers. Mrs. Phister and daughters arrived here from Long Beach Wednesday evening. The 30th Regiment marched in from Lakeside for the funeral.

The tragic death of Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by the fall of the Curtiss aeroplane in which he was making a flight on Wednesday, has evoked many expressions of sorrow from the friends he made while he was a student of the Glenn Curtiss school at North Island. Just prior to leaving here he was a guest of the University Club at an aviation smoker and gave an interesting talk on his experiences with aeroplanes.

San Diego harbor and city will be the scene of a great mimic naval and military battle about May 20. It is planned to have the Pacific Fleet, the Torpedo Fleet and the submarines, the Provisional Brigade now at Lakeside and the garrison at Fort Rosecrans participate. Every element of actual warfare involved in a naval attack, with resistance by military forces, will be shown, except for the actual use of bullets and shells. The land attack will be between the sailors and marines under Rear Admiral Thomas and the Provisional Brigade under Brigadier General Bliss.

CORONADO.

Coronado, Cal., May 11, 1911.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas on May 4 gave a delightful dinner party of sixteen on board the U.S.S. California in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley, who with their niece, Mrs. Marguerite Sandgren, are for several months at the Grant Hotel. The same evening an attractive dinner party was given for a number of young society girls by the senior officers of the marine encampment on North Island. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. C. L. Williams.

Mrs. Owens, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens, of the U.S.S. West Virginia, has taken a cottage in San Diego. Lieut. Leo Welch, U.S.N., for the last few months commander of the torpedo boat Goldsborough, left for his old home in Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, to await orders. Ensign Cassidy, has succeeded to command of the Goldsborough. Gen. T. H. Bliss and his aid, Lieut. Arthur Poillon, were guests of the Starford Inn on Sunday. They motored to San Diego with Col. and Mrs. Fletcher.

Mrs. R. S. Douglas gave a bridge luncheon on Friday at the Coronado Hotel, in honor of Mrs. Harlow, wife of Capt. C. H. Harlow, of the U.S.S. California. Other guests were Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. William Elliott, Mrs. Urie Schree, Mrs. Charles Lang, Mrs. L. R. Sargent, Mrs. George McManus, Mrs. W. V. Tomb. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Blue and Mrs. Elliott.

The small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Hillary Williams, who has been quite ill, is reported out of danger and improving. Mrs. James, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Leland James, of the West Virginia, has taken an apartment in San Diego. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas entertained at dinner on Saturday at the Hotel del Coronado for Ensign and Mrs. Allan G. Olson, Ensign A. T. Beauregard and Ensign David S. H. Howard.

At an informal hop at the Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening the band from the U.S.S. California furnished the music, and the dance was attended almost entirely by Service people.

On Tuesday afternoon Stewart Blue, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, entertained his little friends. After an enticing luncheon, they boarded a launch from the U.S.S. California and were taken to the camp at North Island to witness the dress parade.

Several box parties were given on Monday to see Julia Marlow and E. H. Sothern in "Taming of the Shrew." Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Leahy entertained Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, while Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Sargent had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Owen H. Oakley, Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks and Mr. George Grandy, of Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue entertained at dinner on Sunday evening for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Urie Sebre, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin and Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. C. H. Harlow gave a bridge luncheon on May 11 on board the California for Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, Mrs. Urie Schree, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. Owen H. Oakley, Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Mrs. William D. Leahy, Mrs. Willis McDowell.

Mrs. Oliver D. Morton, wife of Fleet Surgeon Morton, returned on Tuesday from New York. Dr. and Mrs. Morton have purchased a pretentious home in Santa Barbara, and Mrs. Morton went East to pack up and send her household belongings to this city.

Mrs. Urie Sebre entertained informally at bridge on May 10. Mrs. Charles J. Lang won an attractive sewing bag. On May 5 the officers of Camp Thomas, on North Island, entertained the Navy set at luncheon and for the dress parade.

On Wednesday evening, May 10, the social club of San Diego, at the yacht club, gave its third large informal hop in honor of the officers and ladies of the cruiser squadron. Ensign and Mrs. Francis T. Chew have taken an apartment at Coronado Beach. Ensign Chew is attached to the submarine service here.

Victory's laurels were again won by the crew of the California on Saturday, when the chief petty officers defeated a crew of the chief petty officers of the West Virginia in a cutter race over a three-mile course. The contest was between two twelve-oared crews from each of the two vessels. Both crews have been training faithfully and interest was intense. It was an even as well as an exciting match from the beginning. At the end the California, in a short spurt, pulled ahead and crossed the line three boat lengths in advance. There was no course for the evening, a number of big bets were made, with the California the favorite.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 16, 1911.

Constr. A. B. Court was host on Saturday morning of a charming party to the Dismal Swamp. His guests were Mrs. Court, Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Miss McBlair, Miss Johnson, Miss Rogers, Misses Alice and Bessie Kelly, Mr. Henry Johnson, Mr. Cotten, Paymasters Wise and Van Patten and Lieutenant Eberle. The party left Norfolk early on a tug and later transferred to a motorboat to go through the locks. Delicious refreshments were served throughout the day and upon their return Lieutenant Eberle entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Mayflower.

Paymr. Walter D. Sharp entertained at a farewell dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen Tuesday at the Virginia Club, Norfolk. Lieut. W. K. Wortman gave a dinner on the Kansas Sunday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. J. Chantry, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Eloise Williams, Miss Julia Downer, Miss Winifred Rogers, Paymr. and Mrs. Jennings, Ensign and Mrs. Sandley and the wardrobe officers.

Miss Brozovics, of Budapest, Hungary, gave a charming illustrated lecture on Hungary Monday evening on the Franklin, where she was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds.

Lieut. J. S. Dowell, jr., was host at dinner on the Mayflower Monday for Miss McBlair, Miss Ena Voight, Miss Alice Kelly, Miss Lullie Johnson, Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, jr., Mr. Nathan Bundy, Mr. Preston Cotten, Mr. Rufus Parks and Constructor Chantry. Ensign G. W. Simpson gave a dinner on the Preston Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Philip Prescott and Miss Bessie Kelly.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham entertained at

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dinner at the residence of their brother, Constr. H. G. Gillmor, Friday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Truxton, Mrs. W. T. Waller and Constructor Gillmor. Ensign Harold Boynton entertained at luncheon on the Stringham Monday for Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Miss Virginia Perkins and Miss Louie Johnson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stone are settled on the Richmond and will be "at home" Wednesday afternoons.

Miss Carrie Voight was hostess Tuesday evening at a bridge party for Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court and Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, jr. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Ellis, Misses Armide and Ena Voight, Lieut. Comdr. J. McC. Luby, Dr. Herbert Cold and Mr. Griffith Dodson.

Mrs. Jennings, wife of Paymaster Jennings, of the U.S.S. Kansas, has left for Richmond, Va. Paymaster Little, of the Mayflower, has gone on leave. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham and Miss Virginia Hughes will sail on June 17 from New York via the Red Star Line for Antwerp and will spend some time in Europe, making Paris their headquarters.

Mrs. John G. Tilton and daughter are guests of Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton in Annapolis. Mrs. Samuel Armistead is a guest at Waverly Cottage, Virginia Beach, for several weeks. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James Proctor Morton are guests at the Lynnhaven Hotel, Norfolk.

Ensign Manley is the guest of his mother at the Botetourt. Mrs. Sandley, wife of Ensign Sandley, who has been a guest at the Lynnhaven, has gone to Frankfort, Ky. Mdsn. Rush Fay spent the week-end on leave in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. C. Allen have gone to Portsmouth, N.H. Lieutenant Allen is attached to the Maine. Med. Dir. and Mrs. James D. Gatewood have taken a home in Nineteenth street, Washington.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 7, 1911.

Mrs. Chatfield returned to the post yesterday from a trip of several months in the East. Mrs. J. B. McDonald gave a luncheon on Friday of last week for Mrs. and Miss Patton, Mesdames Greene, Wilcox, Rice, Stevenson, Ryan, Siegle, Rogers and Scott.

Lieut. T. M. Reagan has returned from a month's leave spent with relatives in Texas.

On Friday the last large hop of the season was held at the Officers' Club, the guests being received by Col. and Mrs. Waltz, Mrs. McDonald and Colonel Chatfield. Capt. and Mrs. Francis Marshall gave a dinner before the hop for their guests. Mrs. Ross and her son, from Wisconsin, and Miss Stella Duncan, while Capt. and Mrs. Moore entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, of Chicago. Mr. Hackett was formerly an officer in the 27th Infantry, but resigned to go into business.

Miss Allen had as a house guest Miss Grimsby, of Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn entertained for Capt. John R. M. Taylor. Miss Betty Case was with the Allen's and Mrs. Anna Moffet and Ernest with the McNamee's.

Mrs. Harrie Reed has her mother, Mrs. Dickinson, and her aunt, Mrs. Painter, visiting her. For them an afternoon bridge was given last Wednesday, those present being Mesdames Scott, Stevenson, Wilcox, Brown, McNamee, McDonald, Boughton, Phillips, Meredith, Tilton, Osborne, Moore, Rice and Miss Abbott. The winner at each table was given a dainty sewing bag, the fortunate ones being Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Abbott.

Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., has been entertaining his

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mother and sister from California and his aunt, Mrs. Wilson. They are now at the Moineau. The friends of Mrs. B. Tillman will sympathize with her in the sudden death last week of her mother, Mrs. Moore, wife of Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, retired. Mrs. Tillman left at once for New York.

Mrs. Francis Marshall gave a tea on Friday in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Ross and Miss Duncan. She was assisted by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Saville and Mrs. Emery. Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Emery are packing up to leave us, Lieutenant Emery having been detailed with the National Guard of Idaho. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers gave a farewell luncheon on Sunday for Captain Murphy, other guests being Miss Case, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Langwill.

The glorious weather lately has caused an epidemic of riding parties, most of them having for an objective point a newly established road house, several miles west of the post, called the Pink Poodle, which furnishes very dainty lunches and teas.

On Thursday last Mrs. Seigle gave a tea for Mrs. and Miss Patton and Mrs. Wilson. She was assisted by Miss Margaret Reilly, of Winnetka. Mr. and Mrs. Decker, of Lübeck, Germany, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott. They are en route home from California. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Decker were the guests of Mrs. Osborne while on W. H. Chatfield returned Friday from a visit in the East. The last few weeks she was the guest of Mrs. Hunter Liggett in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Osborne gave a dinner last Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Fries and Capt. and Mrs. Seigle. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case, Miss Case, Dr. Proxmire and Capt. and Mrs. Seigle.

Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff, jr., who has been on sick report for a long time, is out again. On April 25 Mrs. Rogers gave a birthday dinner to celebrate four birthdays, all in the month, those of Captain Rogers, Major Wittenmyer, Captain Seigle and herself. Those invited to join them were Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Seigle, Capt. and Mrs. Fries and Dr. Roger Vaughan, of Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brown gave two handsome dinners a week ago. Those entertained on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Fries, Lieut. and Mrs. Shumann, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, while on Saturday they had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle and Capt. and Mrs. Rogers. On Friday before the hop Lieut. and Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn gave a dinner for their guest, Capt. John R. M. Taylor, recently appointed military attaché at Constantinople. Invited to meet him were Capt. and Mrs. Rogers and Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, the party later going to the dance. Captain Taylor left this week en route to Constantinople. Miss Allen also gave a dinner hop night for her guest, Miss Grimsby, inviting Miss Case, Capt. E. V. D. Murphy, Lieutenants Langwill and Stevens. Another dinner was given in honor of Captain Murphy last night by Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, those invited being Miss Case, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Plassmyer.

Mrs. A. R. Emery contemplates a visit in Ottawa, Canada, with her cousin, Mrs. Pinney, while Lieutenant Emery takes the three weeks' instruction tour at Leavenworth before entering his detail.

The practice for the Infantry rifle team will be held here this year as usual, the advance guard of enlisted men having already received orders to report June 1. Two battalions of Infantry are already at preliminary target practice on our own range, the team range being at Camp Logan, some miles north of us.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 15, 1911.

The cross-country riding test conducted by Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th Cav., covered twenty miles in the vicinity of the post. The candidates for promotion who took the ride were 1st Lieut. R. B. Going and F. J. Herman and 2d Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst. The test was made in two hours and included jumping of fences, ditches and the usual obstructions in a cross-country ride.

Lieut. Col. C. Wilcox is busy in the hospital with candidates for entrance into the Medical Reserve. Many young surgeons of Chicago have taken the examination at this post since the U.S. troops went to the Mexican border.

The improved X-ray machine in the post hospital was used the other day when Pvt. J. J. Novak, Troop L, 15th Cav., received a complicated fracture of the leg from the kick of a horse. Dr. R. M. Blanchard secured a very clear X-ray photograph of the nature of the fracture, thereby enabling him to treat the broken limb in a way not possible before the days of this kind of photography.

Col. W. L. Pitcher, at present commanding this department, has purchased an excellent modern phonograph, with polished wood horn and all up-to-date attachments, on which a very high class of music can be obtained.

The members of the 5th Regiment of Field Artillery in this post are getting ready for their regular summer tour of duty at Sparta, Wis., for target practice and instruction of the Artillery organizations of the state.

Tuesday evening the patients in the hospital were entertained by the chaplains with moving pictures, while a musical program was furnished by Privates O'Neill and Neelon, of Co. M, 27th Infantry. Jeannette evening Miss Jessie Keller performed in Fort Sheridan Theater to a good house, presenting "Venus on Wheels." The Clipper quartet of clever singing comedians enlivened the entertainment with new jokes and songs. Professor Feathers showed skill in balancing and L. O. Vennett presented character parts. The New York Comedy Four had a unique number and Clint Weston gave several pieces on the piano. The two colored Johnsons deeded well and the program ended with the Russian Masiroff troupe of singers, dancers and musicians. Exchange Officer Seigle is arranging for the closing vaudeville entertainment for the season. Manager Gooch will have a new spotlight and place for the orchestra ready for next season.

The Saturday hop was attended by 400 soldiers and their friends and an enjoyable evening spent dancing to the music of the 5th Field Artillery band, directed by Chief Musician Montin.

The baseball season is at its height and often two games are played at the same time on the big parade ground, each game drawing a good sized audience.

Lieut. O. R. Meredith, who is in charge of the Machine-Gun Platoon of the 27th Infantry, is training his black horse "Rover" for harness. Mrs. G. D. Rice is taking regular horseback rides. Many wealthy people who reside in the vicinity ride their saddle horses through here every morning while exercising. Captain Parrott has his new automobile out for the summer season.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 15, 1911.

Capt. E. Van D. Murphy left last week for Governors Island before entering upon his detail with the National Guard of New Jersey.

News has been received here of the approaching wedding in June of Miss Josephine Smythe, of Augusta, Ga., the niece of Mrs. W. H. Chatfield, who was so popular here during her visit last winter. She will marry Mr. J. C. Camak, of Athens, Ga., and after spending their honeymoon here with Mrs. Chatfield the couple will make their home in Athens. One of the gifts Mr. Camak has given his bride is the deed to a magnificent home there.

On Tuesday last Mrs. John Erwin Marshall, of Highland Park, gave a charming luncheon, followed by bridge, for Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Harry S. Jones and Mrs. Samuel Loftis,

of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Decker, of Lübeck, Germany, left last Thursday for New York to sail for home. Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott and family will join them there in July. Mrs. B. J. Tillman returned from New York on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Blanchard entertained on Friday night at last week with three tables of bridge, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. McDonald, Captain Parrott, Mrs. Fries, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson and Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, from Chicago, who were spending the week-end with the Moores. Mrs. Boughton won a handsome china plate and Captain Moore a book. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed entertained with a pretty pink dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Moore and Lieut. and Mrs. Emery, who are shortly to leave us.

Capt. and Mrs. Moore gave Captain Saville a birthday bridge party Saturday night, their other guests being Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Saville, Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Sneed. Friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Broadhurst are congratulating them upon the birth of a fine baby girl, who arrived last Tuesday.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 9, 1911.

Mrs. Walter L. Reed, Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts and Miss Blossom Reed were luncheon guests of Mrs. Charles H. Noble at the Columbia Club on Saturday. Mrs. Gresham, wife of Col. J. C. Gresham, is visiting her daughter, the wife of Lieut. W. F. Harrell. Mrs. James B. Gowen gave a pretty bridge party Friday evening for Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. M. L. Forbes and Miss Blossom Reed.

Lieut. F. B. Alderdice was a visitor at the post Sunday, en route to Hagerstown, Md., to attend the funeral of his stepfather, Mr. W. Mealey. Lieut. Alderdice has a fifteen days' leave from San Antonio, where his regiment is stationed.

Mrs. Charles Gerhardt entertained informally at supper Sunday for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. Harry B. Berry returned to the post on Monday from a visit to her parents in Columbus, and left to-day for Fort Sam Houston to join her husband, Dr. Berry. Mrs. John B. Shumann left on Thursday for a visit to her husband, Lieutenant Shumann, stationed at Fort Sam Houston. Capt. James V. Heidt, who is en route to San Francisco to be Q.M. of the transport Logan, is a visitor at the post for a few days to pack his personal effects.

Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram entertained at bridge on Monday evening in honor of her brother, Mr. M. J. Barker, of Chicago. Those present were Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. John B. De Lancy, Mrs. Anton C. Cron, Mrs. Avery D. Cummings and Col. George R. Cecil. For a similar function on Saturday evening Mrs. Ingram's guests were Mrs. Walter L. Reed, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Mrs. H. A. Currie and Mrs. H. B. Tebbetts.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 15, 1911.

Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at luncheon on Friday for Mrs. George C. Hitt, Mrs. Lucius B. Swift and Mrs. Horace J. Eddy, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, sr.; Mrs. Harry Tebbetts, sr.; Mrs. Patrick D. Connolly, Mrs. John Schoeffel and Mrs. James B. Gowen. Mrs. Frances Rockwell gave a theater party at the Mural Theater on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Blossom Reed. Among those present were Miss Frances Burlington, Miss Clara Beuret and Miss Lloyd Frier.

Mrs. George B. Jones, wife of Dr. Jones, has been ill for a few days, but is rapidly improving.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Charles Gerhardt was hostess at a pretty bridge party for Mrs. Watson, wife of Capt. James D. Watson, of Indianapolis. Those present were Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. Patrick D. Connolly, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, sr.; Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Mrs. Walter L. Reed, Mrs. H. B. Tebbetts, Mrs. James Frier, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Mrs. De Lancy, Mrs. Ros Bush, Mrs. James Mayes, Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram, Mrs. Anton C. Cron, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, jr., and Miss Clara Beuret. Prizes were won by Mrs. Greene and Miss Beuret.

Mrs. F. W. Coleman entertained at bridge on Thursday evening for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram, Mrs. Mandeville J. Barker, of Chicago; Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts, Miss Blossom Reed and Miss Frances Burlington. The prize was won by Mrs. Gowen. Mrs. A. C. Cron was hostess at a pretty luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. W. Moag, of Indianapolis, Mrs. James B. Gowen and Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 14, 1911.

Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad left Thursday for Leavenworth, Kas., to remain a few weeks before going to Washington, D.C., where Captain Bjornstad will attend the Army War College. Mrs. James Morris, of Minneapolis, entertained Wednesday at cards for Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Mrs. E. W. Westlake and Mrs. James J. O'Hara. Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained Friday at luncheon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Howard. Miss Nye, of St. Paul, who spent the past two weeks at the garrison the guest of Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, returned Thursday to her home.

Mrs. Walter Gordon, of St. Paul, entertained Friday at luncheon at the Country Club for Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever, Mrs. James Hughes, Fort Meade, S.D.; Mrs. Daniel Anthony, Leavenworth, Kas.; Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. Louis Scherer and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr. Mrs. George L. Mason entertained Friday evening for the Garrison Five Hundred Club. Mrs. Farr entertained Tuesday at an Orpheum party, followed by tea at the Radisson, in honor of Mrs. Scherer's house guests, Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever and Mrs. James Hughes.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Wednesday at a charming five hundred party in honor of Mrs. LeRoy J. Wolf, of Harrisburg, Pa., Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever and Mrs. James Hughes. Mrs. Griffith was assisted by Mrs. Farr, Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Lowe. Honors were won by Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Louis Scherer and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., May 14, 1911.

The post has now the appearance of real summer, all the trees beginning to come out adding to the most beautiful scenery. The baseball diamond on the north end of the parade ground has been put in good condition through the efforts of Lieutenant Jacobs. Good material for a first class baseball team is here. Already many men may be seen daily on the field. No regular game has been played yet, but a series of games is to be arranged. Lieutenant Jacobs is the manager of the team and has obtained suits for the players.

The companies of the post have been kept busy in preparation for the annual target practice. This post has one of the best target ranges in the country, there being twenty-six targets on the range. Cos. G and E, Machine-Gun Platoon, are now firing on the range, and during their period of duty Cos. H and F are performing the regular garrison duties. Lieutenant Garrett, who has been in command of Co. H, is now range officer, relieving Lieutenant Baxter, who commands Co. H.

Mr. Frederick Reichenbach, electrical assistant, Signal Service at large, New York city, has prepared the annunciator buzzer system for service on the target range, where it has proved a great success.

Lieut. E. H. Wagner, Q.M., is now the owner of an automobile. The tennis court in front of the bachelors' quarters has been put in an excellent condition and many officers and ladies of the garrison have taken advantage of it. The U.S. Life Saving Station, near the old fort, has its full crew on duty. The watch tower is on a high point of the old fort, and here a man is kept night and day with eyes "peeled" for vessels in distress. The crew has drill every Thursday.

Mrs. Jere Baxter has returned from a visit with relatives

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in the West. Miss Spalding, Mrs. Garrett's sister, is staying at the quarters of Lieutenant Garrett. Captain Conger, selected by the War Department as instructor of Militia at the camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., left May 11 for duty.

Old Fort Niagara will soon be one of the beauty spots of the Army. Flower beds are springing up daily along the officers' row. The officers are much interested in "gardening" and it is thought that an example has been set by the appearance of the front yard of the Post Headquarters Building.

Monday the post will again hear the "toot" of the excursion boats, as the Canadian Navigation Company will have one boat in operation, making two trips daily between Toronto and Lewiston. This service will be increased by two boats on May 28 and another by June 1. The advance guard of the Canadian encampment for the summer has arrived across the river. A detachment of the Canadian Royal Engineers is now in camp locating camp sites, etc., for the Canadian maneuvers during June.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, May 5, 1911.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret entertained at dinner Wednesday for Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolotto, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr. At Mrs. Cottman's "at home," Wednesday, Mrs. R. M. Griswold poured tea and Mrs. Robertson served coffee. The yard tug brought over from Seattle Mrs. Scott, of Tacoma, Mrs. Daniel Keleher, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Thompson, of Seattle, and Mrs. A. W. Engle and Miss Engle, of Enetal. Capt. W. A. Gill entertained at dinner on board the Colorado 123 of the issue of May 13, Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard, read an address, showing the importance of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, the naval magazine, torpedo station and rifle range of Puget Sound, to the Pacific coast defense district and the U.S. Navy in general. By reason of the importance of the yard the new Y.M.C.A. is destined to be the largest and most extensive naval association in the world. He advised the men of the Navy to make use of their new home and show to the world their desire to lead a clean, decent life and uplift the moral standard of the men of the Navy.

Two excellent games of baseball, played on the athletic field Sunday afternoon, were witnessed by a large crowd of officers and ladies, with citizens from the surrounding towns as well as from Seattle. The Colorado team played the Brown and Hulon team from Seattle, resulting in a score of 5 to 1 in favor of the Navy team. The second game, the fastest of the season, aroused great enthusiasm, when the Philadelphia's team won from the Seattle Knights of Columbus by a score of 3 to 0.

J. F. Green, chief machinist, U.S.N., will go South to Los Angeles, Cal., next week on a three months' leave, owing to failing health. If not better then he will retire from the Navy.

At the opening of the Naval Y.M.C.A. in Bremerton, May 2, the program of which was announced in my letter of April 28, on page 123 of the issue of May 13, Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard, read an address, showing the importance of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, the naval magazine, torpedo station and rifle range of Puget Sound, to the Pacific coast defense district and the U.S. Navy in general. By reason of the importance of the yard the new Y.M.C.A. is destined to be the largest and most extensive naval association in the world. He advised the men of the Navy to make use of their new home and show to the world their desire to lead a clean, decent life and uplift the moral standard of the men of the Navy.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., May 5, 1911.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter C. Cowles entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at their home in Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu, on April 20, in compliment to Judge and Mrs. Sidney M. Ballou. White and gold were attractively used in the decorations, yellow daisies being banked in an immense mound in the center of the table, from which streamers of gold colored satin ribbon led across the finely covered board. Other guests were the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Wendell C. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Case-Deering, Miss Walker and Surg. Tucker Smith, U.S.N. Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy gave a handsome dinner party in compliment to the new commandant of the Kahalaiki reservation and Mrs. William P. Burnham at their Fort Shafter home. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Ernest K. Johnston and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman, all of Fort Shafter.

The transport Logan reached this port about 6 o'clock May 4 from the Philippines. On account of a quarantine in this city, a few cholera cases having occurred here, only the first class passengers were allowed ashore. The Logan sailed at about four o'clock this morning for San Francisco. Headquarters and two batteries of the 2d Mountain Battery Field Artillery, with several companies of Coast Artillery, who have completed their tours of duty in the Philippine Islands, are en route to other fields of usefulness in the homeland.

The sad death of Major George E. Pickett, Pay Dept. Army, on the transport, threw a gloom over the ship. Major Pickett, accompanied by his wife and two sons, boarded the Logan at Manila on April 14, hoping to reach the homeland for treatment, but death called him when the transport was between Manila and Nagasaki. The remains of Major Pickett are being taken to the United States for final interment. He was a most noble man and a fine officer.

Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, who has been in command of the Department of the Visayas, with headquarters at Iloilo, Panay, was a returning passenger on the Logan. Col. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf., who has been in command of the two battalions of his regiment stationed at the Cuartel de Espana, Manila, was another homebound passenger from the Philippine Islands. During the time the troopship tarried here many of

"HOW!"

MORE men than ever drink WELCH'S Grape Juice now. Made only of the choicest Concord grapes grown in the great Chautauqua belt—made by our own process, which eliminates all handling after the grapes leave the vines—made under conditions of absolute cleanliness—the grapes washed, rinsed, stemmed, pressed, and the juice pasteurized and bottled—there is nothing more satisfying as a beverage than

Welch's

The National Drink Grape Juice

NEXT time try a WELCH grape ball—high glass, chunk of ice; fill half way with WELCH'S, then with charged water. You can't help wanting another. Many other ways of making snappy drinks with it. If you can't buy it at your Post, we'll mail a 4-oz. bottle for 10c, or send a 12-pint case, express prepaid east of Omaha, for \$3.



Write for our free book of grape juice recipes—delightful drinks and delicious desserts.

**THE WELCH
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WESTFIELD, N.Y.**

The 2d Battalion members stationed at Fort Shafter called on Colonel Irons at the wharf, among them being Major William P. Burnham and Lieut. John S. McLeary, 20th Inf.

An enjoyable dance was tendered the first class passengers of the Logan last night on the roof garden of Young's Hotel and was well attended. Hawaii certainly does hold the world on music. The Hawaiian bands not only play most entrancingly, but sing all the time to their own accompaniment, and enjoy the music so much themselves that the joy is contagious. Lieut. Henry du Phelan, M.R.C., who has completed a tour of duty in this military district with great credit to himself and honor to his corps, left last night on the Logan for the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Phelan and their five children.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Seales gave a beautiful dinner at their Schofield Barracks home on Thursday, when Col. Wilber E. Wilder was the guest of honor, and the other guests were Major and Mrs. Wallace De Witt, Mrs. E. D. Seales, Capt. C. E. Hall and Major Harry C. Benson, both 5th Cav. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. F. Foster entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner party on Saturday at Schofield Barracks, when the receiving line was composed of Col. Francis W. Mansfield, Miss Mansfield, Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb, Colonel Wilder, Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner. The 2d Infantry band furnished the music for the reception and had and the guests included the entire line of the 5th Cavalry and the 2d Infantry line and the officers and ladies of the 1st Field Artillery. The delightful affair was in the nature of a return for a beautiful reception given the 2d Infantry by the 5th Cavalry and the 1st Field Artillery a few weeks ago.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, May 7, 1911.

Saturday was an ideal day for fishing, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler had Col. and Mrs. Bailey and daughters, Misses Omyra and Polly, and C. J. Bailey, Major J. C. Gilmore, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill as their guests in a chartered yacht. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Sinclair were among guests of Col. W. L. Moody, sr., aboard his yacht, the "Nancy Ann." Commander Evans, of the Salem, entertained Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and a number of his staff officers at dinner on the evening of May 4.

Mrs. J. V. White and Mrs. Feeses, wife and daughter of Colonel White, have arrived here and have apartments at the Surf Hotel. Mrs. Mills, wife of Capt. M. M. Mills, has joined her husband here and has apartments at 2525 Broadway.

Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, of the U.S.S. Tacoma, entertained a party of friends at a bridge dinner on Wednesday aboard ship. Mrs. Morris O. Kopperl received the prize. Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Haden entertained with an elegantly appointed dinner in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler had Col. C. J. Bailey as their guest at the Orpheum Club concert on Thurs-

day, when Mr. Charles P. Macgill entertained Lieut. J. A. Brice, of Fort Crockett.

One of the handsomest affairs given aboard the U.S.S. Tacoma since its arrival in Galveston Harbor was the dinner party of Ensign Earl for Misses Emily and Lucy Dorsey, Lillian Pauls, Lullie Bush and Alice Sweeney, Ensigns White, Lynch, Bruce and Lagerquist. Chief Engineer Osburn and Mrs. Osburn chaperoned. Mrs. C. J. Bailey and daughters, Omyra and Polly, have joined Colonel Bailey here and have apartments at the Surf Hotel, the Army ladies' headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris O. Kopperl entertained Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Carpenter and sister, Miss Lee, Commander Evans, of the U.S.S. Salem, Col. C. P. Townsley, Major Blake, Col. R. P. Davis, Mr. George Sealy and Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Burroughs at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Hanna, wife of Lieut. Frederick Hanna, will sail on the Mallory liner Brasas for New York to visit her mother, Mrs. J. M. Peck, until autumn.

Ensign N. H. White, jr., entertained Misses Shelby Blackburn Potter, Lullie Bush and Alice Sweeney at tea aboard the Tacoma May 6. Chief Engineer Osburn and Mrs. Osburn chaperoned. Mrs. L. F. Burroughs entertained with a summer tea in honor of Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Capt. A. C. Carpenter, of Fort Crockett. Mrs. Galogly, wife of Lieut. J. C. Galogly, of Fort Crockett, has joined her husband here and is located at 2525 Broadway.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 15, 1911.

Miss Mary Garden, who appeared at the Willis Wood Monday night, accompanied by her manager, drove from Kansas City, Mo., Monday in an automobile to visit the Federal Prison here. Miss Garden was the guest during her stay of Major R. W. McCloughry.

The Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States met in annual session at the National Hotel parlors in the city Saturday evening and elected officers for the years 1911 and 1912, as follows: Commander, James W. Gilges, U.S.V.; senior commander, Lieut. Col. Ezra Fuller, of the post; junior vice-commander, Major J. N. Roberts, U.S.V.; recorder, Capt. Lewis Mayo, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Col. J. W. Steele, U.S.V.; treasurer, Mr. Charles M. Pearsall, in succession; chancellor, Asst. Surg. Robert Arkman, U.S.V.; chaplain, Major Bernard Kelly, U.S.A., retired. At the elaborate banquet following Captain Gilges acted as toastmaster and Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A. retired, was among the speakers, giving an interesting talk on the Panama Canal. The General had just returned from a two months' tour of the Panama Canal Zone.

Mrs. J. B. Henry and little daughter, Elizabeth, have returned from a short visit with Captain Henry at Fort Riley. Mrs. Engelbert G. Owenshine has returned to her home in Fort Snelling, Minn., after visiting Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske.

The 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, was defeated Sunday afternoon in a game with the Atchison Blues at Atchison, Kas., by 11 to 6. The feature of the game was a wonderful catch by Clark, of the Atchison team, as well as a fast double play by Culla and Fox, of the Cavalry team. The Engineer School annex has been turned over and accepted by the Government. The Engineer school is an annex to Sheridan Hall and the total cost was \$49,253.27. Lieut. Col. Joseph Kuhn, C.E., is in command of the school.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained Saturday evening with a delightful bridge party. Mrs. J. B. Henry, of Fort Riley, was a guest here en route to Fort Snelling. Lieut. Douglas Potts, aide-de-camp to General Potts, was the guest of his sister last week at Fort Riley at the baptism of his sister's infant daughter, Norma Bester McNair. Lieutenant Potts was godfather.

Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City, Mo., was the complimented guest at a tea given in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, last week by Mrs. H. L. Scott. Mrs. Dwight Aultman was the guest of honor Friday afternoon at a reception and bridge party given by the James Kearney Chapter, U.S.D., of 1812, at the home of Mrs. O. H. Dove, Kansas City, Mo. Prizes were won by Mrs. W. Ernest Estes and Miss Georgia Anderson, with a guest of honor prize for Mrs. Aultman.

Mrs. Philip Mowry was the guest of friends in Kansas City during the past week and attended the aviation meet. Mrs. Tooker, of Minneapolis, Minn., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Miner. Mr. and Mrs. Park, of Salt Lake City, Utah, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. R. E. Beebe and Lieutenant Beebe. Doctor Henry Luhn, of Spokane, Wash., the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Fechtel, and Captain Fechtel, has returned to her home. Mrs. Booth, wife of Capt. E. B. Booth, 7th Cav., a guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. Saxton, will sail in June for Manila, where Captain Booth is aide-de-camp to General Bell.

Mrs. Harold Miner was the charming hostess Saturday afternoon at an informal bridge party for Miss Hudson, of Kansas City, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Carter. Mrs. E. E. Haskell and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe entertained with tea in honor of Mrs. Park, of Salt Lake City, Friday. Major and Mrs. Luhn, after spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. James Fechtel, have left for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to visit their son, Capt. W. L. Luhn, 10th Cav., whose engagement to Miss Janet, sister-in-law of Lieutenant Miller, 10th Cav., has just been announced. Major and Mrs. Luhn will go to Canada for the summer months.

Mrs. E. R. Stuart gave a delightful luncheon Friday. Mrs. Roger S. Fitch entertained with a luncheon Wednesday. Mrs. L. R. Eltinge made her sister, Mrs. Trotter, honor guest at a beautiful luncheon Saturday, when her guests included Mrs. William Stephenson, Mrs. W. T. Littbrand, Mrs. Palmer Pierce, Mrs. C. R. Day, Mrs. Young, of New York, and Mrs. H. C. Whitehead. Mrs. George Ball entertained Wednesday afternoon at bridge. Mrs. W. M. Hassett was hostess at tea Wednesday. The Literary Club of the garrison entertained with a luncheon Thursday at the officers' mess. Mrs. Roger S. Fitch made Mrs. E. E. Booth the honorée at a luncheon Wednesday. Mrs. F. R. Stuart entertained Friday with a luncheon.

Msan, Luther Welsh is the guest of his cousin, Mr. Milton Welsh, jr., in Kansas City, Mo., and was the complimented guest Friday at a buffet supper given by Mr. Welsh. Rev. Robert A. Hume, D.D., cousin of Major R. W. McCloughry, is the guest of the warden for a few days, en route to California, where he will sail for the Far East. Mrs. Wright Smith entertained for Miss Gale Thursday with a delightful tea.

Mrs. Howard Laubach and daughter, Dorothy, of El Paso, Texas, are guests of Mrs. Normyle, en route to join Major Laubach, who has been detailed to the General Staff. Mrs. Laubach was the guest of honor Friday at a luncheon given by Mrs. T. B. Brewer. A beautiful dinner was given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Bell, when their guests included Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Van Horn and Capt. and Mrs. Tenny Ross.

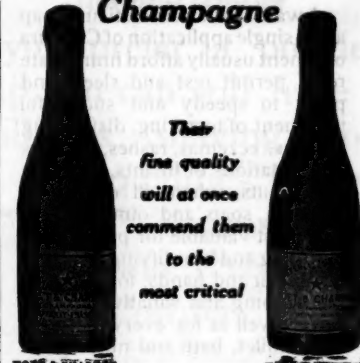
Mrs. R. E. Beebe and Mrs. E. E. Haskell gave a beautiful tea Friday for Mrs. Beebe's mother, Mrs. Park, of Salt Lake City. About fifty friends enjoyed the hospitality, and assist in were Mrs. Mead and Miss Jean Mead, of Kansas City; Mrs. C. R. Day, Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Mrs. U. B. Pearsall, Mrs. J. F. Clapham, Mrs. F. W. Van Dune, Mrs. H. A. Hannigan and Miss Lottie Fuller.

In the golf tournament here Saturday the Army officers won from the broad of team of Lawrence University of Kansas, by a score of 23 to 7 points. Fort Leavenworth won in all but two matches of the eleven played. Lieut. R. C. Beebe was golf director of the post and Captain Barker the star player for the post team. A large number of ladies and officers of the post went the rounds of the links with the golfers.

Capt. and Mrs. A. Drum entertained Saturday with a dinner for Miss Young, of New York, guest of Mrs. Palmer Pierce. Mrs. J. E. Normyle entertained Thursday for Mrs. Laubach with a tea, and Mrs. Walter Kruger entertained Wednesday with a tea in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport, of Kansas City, Mo., were week-end guests of Mrs. Traber Norman, of the city. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson attended the aviation meet in Kansas City Friday. Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson and Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Horn enjoyed a dinner at Hurrie's Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant were hosts at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Van Dune,

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Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. Eugene Hogan, of Topeka, Kas., and Captain Winn.

The program for the past week at Camp Crockett was an extensive one, one of the main features being target practice on the new 1,000-yard rifle range. Several hikes were made down the island by battalions and companies. Mrs. Sherrill and mother, Mrs. J. D. Robison, have joined Captain Sherrill at Galveston, but are expected at Leavenworth the last of the month. Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, inspector general, is the guest of friends here on his annual tour of inspection.

The team selected by Lieutenant Beebe that played the Orad Golf Club here Saturday was composed of Lieut. Col. T. H. Stevens, Col. J. E. Kuhn, Colonel Stephenson, Major R. E. Stewart, Capt. E. N. Kuhn, Capt. P. A. Wolf, Capt. J. W. Barker, Capt. A. B. Lott, Capt. Koehersperger and Capt. E. E. Haskell.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 15, 1911.

A dance was given on Saturday evening, May 6. Guests from Burlington, in addition to a large attendance from the garrison, made the occasion very pleasant. Mrs. Addis has returned from a visit to her daughter at Hartford, Conn. Staunton Wilson is ill with measles. Mrs. Wilson, in consequence of the quarantine, recalled the invitations for a luncheon on May 12, postponing the affair until later. Staunton is now convalescing and will soon be out again. Miss Madelin Burgess, of Burlington, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. W. Parker. Miss Virginia Glass, who has been ill for several days, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Grierson entertained at cards on Saturday afternoon, May 13. Mrs. Charles Russell Mayo was hostess at a beautiful luncheon on May 10, entertaining Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Parker, of Burlington; Mrs. Godson, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Blockson and Mrs. Cartmell. In a game of bridge Mrs. Godson made high score, winning a handsome silver bowl. Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, of Washington, with her small son, James Houston, has arrived to spend the summer with her brother, Lieutenant Houston.

Captain Luhn, Lieutenants Palmer and Mayo left on May 11 to act as instructors at camps of Militia officers in Pennsylvania and Virginia and will be absent several weeks. During the absence of Lieutenant Mayo Mrs. Mayo has been the guest of Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Cartmell. Mrs. William F. Godson left on May 15 for Baltimore to visit her sister and also her daughter, Elizabeth, who is at school in Baltimore. Mrs. Godson and Elizabeth will return together early in June.

At a large reception given in Burlington by Mrs. Ward on May 3 many ladies from the post were present, among them Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Boyd. Capt. and Mrs. Hay had as guests for Sunday evening supper on May 7 Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Little Marcella Palmer celebrated her fifth birthday with a delightful party on May 14.

Lieutenant O'Donnell, who has been at the Mounted Service School at Riley, will return to the regiment, having sustained an accident, a broken knee, which will prevent his continuing the work there. Lieutenant Houston has returned from a brief leave spent in New York, where he went to meet his sister, Mrs. Cowan. Mrs. Charles T. Boyd and little Eliza are in New York for a few days' visit to Mrs. Boyd's mother, Mrs. Carson's family, reaching there in time to be present at the marriage of Mrs. Carson's sister, Miss Nicholson.

Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Müller, Adair and Whiting have returned from the Montreal Horse Show with the horses sent by the 10th Cavalry Club. The most satisfactory winning was that of the beautiful cup for first prize in the international military jumping contest. This was won by Lieut. H. R. Adair, riding a Troop A horse. Lieutenant Adair was much complimented upon his bold and skilful riding of this very good jumper.

After the regimental drill on Tuesday the regiment was formed in line, Troops A and I and the Machine-Gun Platoon marching to the front, and a presentation of banners was made. Troop A won the banner in the Regimental Baseball League, Troop I won the banner in the field day and the Machine-Gun Platoon won the banner in the indoor athletic meet and also in the Regimental Basketball League. After the presentation these organizations passed in review, displaying their banners. The reputation of the regimental baseball team, under the able management of Lieutenant Dilworth, is growing better and better. The team has won from the 5th Infantry team and the Barre Athletic League, and now Dartmouth College has asked for a date on which to cross bats.

Unusual conditions exist at this post now. A lieutenant colonel is commanding a squadron, two majors are commanding troops, and several captains are acting as lieutenants, and all because the War Department has not notified the officers concerned of their promotions of two months ago, due to delay in the Senate.

Spring has at last come to this "Farthest North." The trees will soon be in full leaf and the horses are changing their coats. They have to change them quickly in order to get it done before cold weather comes again.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue.

Itching Burning Skin Eruptions

A warm bath with Cuticura soap and a single application of Cuticura ointment usually afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy and successful treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of infants, children and adults, when all else fails. Cuticura soap and ointment are also most valuable for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for shaving, shampooing and sanative cleansing, as well as for every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 16. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Napeague Bay, L.I.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleeves. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. In Napeague Bay, L.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. En route to Copenhagen, Denmark.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf. En route to Copenhagen, Denmark.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. En route to Copenhagen, Denmark.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. En route to Copenhagen, Denmark.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. G. R. Clark. At Pensacola, Fla.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Pensacola, Fla.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Pensacola, Fla.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. En route to Vicksburg, Miss.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Provincetown, Mass.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Napeague Bay, L.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At San Diego, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southernland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southernland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Diego, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Yokohama, Japan.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Yokohama, Japan.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Cake. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedel. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Sulu Sea, P.I. The Quiros is the senior ship of the gunboats cruising in those waters.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. Patrick J. Kenney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. George B. Henry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitson, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BAILEY, (torpedoboot), Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Cordova, Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CASSAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. En route to the Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHRYSENE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Chrysene is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, S.C. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. En route to Copenhagen, Denmark. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DAVIS, (torpedoboot), Ensign John W. Lewis. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DEPLIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FOX (torpedoboot), Ensign Harvey W. McCormick. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HIST (surveying ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constain. En route to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Lieut. W. O. Spears. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles ordered to command. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.



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OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, G. Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. En route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crooley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boyton. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman, ordered to command. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John V. Chase. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittan. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WOLVERINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULDING (destroyer) (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. McArthur. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

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Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard New York, N.Y.
 WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At Philadelphia, Pa.
 BURROWS. Lieut. J. F. Helweg. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
 STERETT. Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
 TRIPPE. Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Bath, Me.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Newport, R.I.
 BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Newport, R.I.
 NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.
 SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.
 SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Newport, R.I.
 STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.
 TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I.
 CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I.
 SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows:
 Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Diego, Cal.
 HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.
 PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
 PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
 STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
 FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.
 ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.
 GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
 GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
 FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.
 BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.
 BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila, P.I.
 CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.
 DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
 MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
 PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
 SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
 MOHICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

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Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in the Gulf of California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
 RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. At Boston, Mass.
 NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In quarters at foot of Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bortolotto. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

SOUTHEY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

THE Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerly.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH (receiving ship). Cpt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S. (converted cruiser).

It is not generally known that Gen. Robert E. Lee, when a captain in the U.S. Engineers in the Mexican War, narrowly escaped meeting the same fate that befell his chief lieutenant in the Civil War, Stonewall Jackson, who was shot by mistake by one of his own men at the battle of Chancellorsville. Major Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock describes the incident in his diary, recently published by Putnam under the title of "Fifty Years in Camp and Field." "Capt. R. E. Lee, one of the Engineers," says the diary, "and an admirable officer, had a narrow escape with his life yesterday [March 19, 1847]. Returning from a working party with Lieut. P. T. Beauregard, he turned a point in the path in the bushes, and suddenly came upon one of our soldiers, who, no doubt, mistook him for a Mexican. The soldier challenged, 'Who comes there?' 'Friends,' said Captain Lee. 'Officers,' said Beauregard at the same time, but the soldier, in trepidation and haste, leveled a pistol at Lee and fired. The ball passed between his left arm and body, the flame singeing his coat, he was so near. The General was very angry, and would not listen to

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Lee's intercession in behalf of the man." The Americans were then encamped before Vera Cruz. In a footnote it is said: "General Scott attributed the fall of Vera Cruz to the skill and activity of Captain Lee." Another diary note about that time said: "Lieut. George B. McClellan came in this evening with a working party. His clothes were very much torn, and he said, laughing, that the Mexicans had been firing at his party nearly all day without hitting a man."

Consul Fred C. Slater, Sarnia, Ont., gives a hint that may be of use to some of our traveling readers: United States postage stamps are valueless across the border. During the summer season, when the river and lake are lined with tourists, the postmaster of Sarnia daily sends fifteen to twenty pieces of mail, mostly post cards, to the dead letter office, because they are posted with American stamps. These mistakes are mostly made by tourists who stop in transit. Another consul reports that a resident of Amsterdam has discovered a chemical method for extracting the disagreeable taste of a bad cigar and giving it a fine flavor. The color is also changed.

Dental Surg. John S. Marshall, Columbus Barracks, was one of a committee who determined that the 60,000 school children of Cleveland, Ohio, should devote five minutes of study time to cleaning their teeth. A newspaper report states that twenty-seven children chosen for the experiment showed that their powers of perception, keenness of observation and general quickness of mind were better developed than those of their schoolmates. The great improvement shown in their studies after they had been submitted to a dental treatment has resulted in the tooth scrubbing order.

A RESOURCEFUL LEADER.

It was during the sham battle at Chickamauga last summer that a young Georgia sergeant gave a command that will pass his name down to posterity in the unwritten legends of the National Guard. His company held an exposed position, and in the ardor and excitement of their first baptism of fire they had disposed of enough cartridges to last a veteran through an all day battle. Suddenly they found their belts empty, and, necessarily, the din of conflict lessened. It was then that the gallant sergeant, hatless and flushed with battle frenzy, rushed down the line and shouted: "Keep up your fire, boys! Don't let the enemy know your ammunition is out!"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

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